

## AMERICAN MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.

March 15, 1838.

No. 24.

## ART. I.—ON CREOSOTE.

BY BRODIE S. HERNDON, M. D.

Culpeper Court House, Virginia, Feb. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I send you below some remarks on creosote, which, if you think them worth it, may appear in your journal.

I had never met with any account of paralysis dependent on enteritis before seeing Dr. Graves's clinical lectures in your "Library." G. W. G., a gentleman of irregular habits, aged thirty-eight, had a chronic diarrhoea of three or four years' duration. In December, 1837, after a more acute enteric attack, he was seized with floating paralysis, first of the lower extremities and then of the upper; disabling the muscles of deglutition, and those which support the head, so that if that organ were out of the perpendicular it fell to either side. He had no fever, and the forces were beneath par. Strychnine and blisters to the spine gradually relieved him. On the occiput, behind the mastoid process, where a blister had been twice applied, there was developed a carbuncle as large as the fist. His condition was now one of extreme danger. Exhausted by previous disease, and with a constitution shattered by intemperate habits, he had to encounter a most formidable enemy. Poultices were first applied, and as early as possible the freest incisions were made through the whole dimensions of the tumour. I then applied the alcoholic solution of creosote (thirty drops to the ounce), mixed with carrot poultices, and at each dressing washed the part freely with the solution. To sustain the system he took, six times a day, a pill of quinine and capsicum, with a glass of port wine, and at bedtime forty to sixty drops of *guttae vitae*. This is a preparation of opium not known to our dispensatories, I believe, but much used by Dr. Carmichael, an eminent practitioner of Fredericksburg, in the diarrhoea of consumption. The formula is,—  
 R. opii 3 ii. ; kino, coccinellæ aa. 3 ii. ; camphoræ 3 iii. ; caryophyll. 3 vi. ; sp. ammon. arom., 3 ii. ; spirit. vini tenuior. 16ii. Under this treatment, from being exhausted by irritative fever to the last degree, and with a frightful chasm in the muscles of the neck, he slowly but perfectly recovered. I think the creosote materially checked the destructive process, and it certainly acted better than common stimulants to promote sloughing. I have used creosote with much benefit in obstinate psoriasis, in the form of ointment, and as an inhalation in hysterical croup, (thirty drops to a quart of hot water.) It allayed, like a charm, neuralgic pain in an ulcer from moxa, and is the best remedy I have seen applied to chilblains. In the latter it is used rubbed in with basilicon ointment.

To Professor Dunglison.

VOL. I.—26

## ART. II.—NUTRITIVE POWERS OF DIFFERENT VEGETABLES.

In the earliest edition of his physiology, Magendie<sup>1</sup> instituted certain experiments, which consisted in feeding animals, as dogs, on substances that contained little or no azote; these were found to fall off in their nutrition, and to die. This result was ascribed by Magendie to the want of azote, and he inferred it to be probable that the azote, found in different parts of the animal economy, is originally obtained from the food taken in. This we have elsewhere<sup>2</sup> asserted to be extremely doubtful. We have no proof that the animals experimented on died simply from privation of azote. It is more than probable, indeed, that the azote had no agency in the matter; for there seems to be no good reason why it should not have been obtained from the air in respiration, as well as from that contained between the particles of the sugar, where this substance was administered. It must be borne in mind, too, that the subjects of the experiments were dogs—animals, which, in their natural state, are carnivorous, and, in a domestic state, omnivorous, and that they were restricted to a diet entirely foreign to their nature, and to which they had not been exclusively accustomed. We ought not then to be surprised that under such circumstances they should sicken and fall off. Yet, notwithstanding these palpable objections to the views of Magendie—as well as the fact of the herbivorous animals feeding exclusively on vegetable food—M. Boussingault,<sup>3</sup> adopting the notion, has concluded that the proper test of the nutritive power of food will be the quantity of azote which it contains. To the chemist his investigations may be of use as adding to the facts of the science, but to the physiologist they are not of the slightest value. He gives the following equivalents as to nourishment, taking the starch of wheat as unity:—Wheat starch, 100; wheat, 107; barley starch, 119; barley, 130; rye, 111; French wheat, 108; maize, 138; horse-beans (*feveroles*), 44; yellow peas, 67; white French beans, 56; lentils, 57; white-headed cabbages, 810; cabbage starch, 83; potatoes, 613; potato starch, 126; carrots, 757; carrot starch, 95; turnips, 1335.

## ART. III.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE PURIFORM OPHTHALMIA OF THE NEW-BORN.

BY M. D. CARRON DU VILLARDS.<sup>4</sup>

In this paper I shall consider the ophthalmia of the new-born, more generally known under the name of purulent ophthalmia of children; a name which it has preserved through routine and custom, although the illustrious Saunders said, thirty years ago, that the designation of *puriform* should be given to it, on account of the nature of the disease and of the fluid secreted. This ophthalmia, nosologically speaking, ought to be considered as a catarrhal conjunctivitis, which is confined to the mucous membrane until

<sup>1</sup> *Précis élémentaire de Physiologie*, tom. 2. Paris, 1815.<sup>2</sup> *Human Physiology*, 2d edit., I., 468. Philadelphia, 1836.<sup>3</sup> *Annales de Chimie*, Nov., 1836, and *British Annals of Medicine*, May 5, 1837, p. 562.<sup>4</sup> *Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 30 Aout, 1837.

it acquires a certain degree of intensity ; then the parts which bear the nearest relation with the conjunctiva become in their turn diseased, a circumstance which gives to this affection all the importance we have pointed out.

In fact, when we devote ourselves for several years to the study of ophthalmology, we are astonished at the frequency of this disease, and we are still more frightened to see the number of children who lose their sight in consequence of it.

In a great number of foundling hospitals, and especially in that of Paris, it exists epidemically ; and if a great many children did not sink under the consequences of it, there would be a much greater number of "born blind ;" an expression generally admitted, but perfectly false, since the great number of children denominated *blind from birth*, do not become so till after the first months of existence. For a length of time purulent ophthalmia was attributed to syphilis ; the assertion with respect to the generality is quite erroneous, since not only authors, but my own experience also, correspond in the conviction that this affection is very rare in children born of infected mothers, whilst it is very frequent in those whose mothers were perfectly healthy. Nay more, I have observed in a great number of children born of syphilitic mothers, a multitude of venereal phenomena of the skin, on the scalp, on the genitals, and seldom in the eyes ; in fact, the discharge must be very copious, in order that the foetus, passing through the vaginal canal, through the midst of the secretions produced by the accouchement, and surrounded as it is by the amniotic deposits, be infected, since it does not open its eyes till after its passage.

Very often, also, this disease appears one or two months after birth, at a time when the child enjoys good health, or the mother has not even a puerperal discharge. We are very far, however, from denying contagion, since we have seen ophthalmia gonorrhœal in the beginning, and then terminating by very decided syphilitic phenomena. As to the possibility of transmission from one individual to the other, it may take place from the child to the mother or to other children. In young animals it follows the same progress ; and, in the theses of MM. Chassaignac and Michel, we find very remarkable cases of inoculation of the purulent discharge from eye to eye.

We ought to consider the very peculiar position in which the new-born child is found ; scarcely has it cleared the "vaginal tunnel" in which it was shut up, at a temperature of  $36^{\circ}$ , and more, of Reaumur, than it is on a sudden exposed to a decrease of temperature, which is often at least half lower.

This is so true that in a great many circumstances the disease is complicated with a more or less extensive induration of the cellular tissue, coryza, and otorrhœa, to which may be attributed most of the cases of deaf-dumbness. We may invoke also the transgression of hygienic principles, exposure of children to currents of air, or to cold washings. In general, in England, accoucheurs, midwives, and the majority of people out of the profession of medicine, consider this disease as the effect of a change of temperature, known under the name of *a cold*. This opinion is also mine, and in consulting my notes, as well as my recollection, I remember very well that not only at the foundling hospitals of Pavia, Milan, and Paris, but also in private practice, ophthalmia of the new-born is much more common when there are numerous and rapid atmospheric variations. The reason will now be understood why this disease is much more frequent with children of the indigent class, where so many things, even indispensable to life and still more to the welfare of the new-born individual, are wanting. The irritation of a vivid light plays also a prominent part in the production of purulent ophthalmia. Hence we recommend to persons required to nurse or receive new-born infants, not to expose them to a strong light, nor to lose too much time before they bestow on them hygienic cares. We cannot recommend them too strongly not to wash the eyes with cold water, but to employ tepid water beaten with the yolk of eggs, a mixture admirably adapted for disen-

gaging the face and eyes from the amniotic deposit with which they are often covered.

The child must be clothed sufficiently warm to accustom it gradually to the changes of temperature; and if the infant has remained a long time in the passage, if the face be injected, we must not fail to draw some spoonfuls of blood from the umbilical cord; for Professor Ammon, of Dresden, in researches which are replete with interest, has proved that in a great number of children ophthalmia of the new-born is due to forced injection of the membranes of the eye, accompanied with an insensible sanguineous exhalation, which colours red not only the vitreous humour, but also the crystalline.<sup>1</sup>

In a great number of circumstances the disease commences by a coryza scarcely sensible, and is betrayed only by slight sneezings. This disease remains stationary for some days, then the eye becomes watery, the eyelids swell, and acquire a rosy tint. At this period, if we examine carefully the small internal fossa of the commissure of the eyelids, commonly known under the name of *larmies*, we perceive in this little anfractuosity a small fragment of dried slightly glutinous mucosity, resembling concrete honey. Gradually this secretion augments, appears in different points of the palpebral commissure, implicates the eyelashes, and glues them together. Then the child begins to experience difficulty in opening the eyelids; they become immovable, and consequently do not allow more of the newly secreted puriform fluid to be thrown out.

When we have seen a certain number of ophthalmiae in the new-born, we acquire the habit of recognising them from their commencement, before even those who are associated with or nurse the child may have suspected them. It is nearly fifteen years since I saw M. Baron, Physician of the Foundlings, distinguish a puriform ophthalmia, by only observing a red injection across the outer surface of the eyelids; on the other hand the small mucous concretion is a symptom which has never failed me. In proportion as the discharge accumulates between the eyelids, the latter swell and form a kind of pouch, in such a manner that upon separating them, a milky liquid is seen to ooze instantaneously, which becomes thicker and thicker as the inflammation becomes more intense. Often, at this period, small active hemorrhages take place, which are owing either to interstitial exudations, or to slight venous or arterial ruptures. Now, as the eyelids in the new-born are excessively lax and permeable to liquids, and as the conjunctiva only slightly adheres to the globe of the eye, it is easily invaded by the blood. Then those chemoses are formed every where, accompanied by villosities, which not only produce partial strangulations, but also keep the puriform matter in contact with the cornea, which is then, as is known, soft and thin, and slightly resisting. We ought not to be surprised to see it become dull, assume a grayish tint, become puffed up, ulcerate, split, and in a short time burst, and give rise to all the unpleasant symptoms which accompany those different lesions of the cornea, of which I shall abstain from speaking here.

From the period at which the disease has acquired a certain degree of intensity, the patient is much disturbed by light, and obstinately closes his eyes while he is exposed to it, and not until he is in a dark place does he endeavour to open them. It is truly astonishing that M. Sichel denies this kind of dread of light (*photophobie*); which is admitted, however, by all those who found their opinion on well-observed facts and not on preconceived ideas. Billard, who had examined with the most scrupulous attention a great number of children affected with puriform ophthalmia, suggested

<sup>1</sup> Ammon, Journal d'Ophthalmologie, ii. 23. On the Red Coloration of the Membranes of the Eye in the New-Born, and its Influence on the Production of Ophthalmia in the New-Born.

the examination of their eyes during sleep, which may be done with the same facility.<sup>1</sup>

When we recognise a purulent ophthalmia at its commencement, nothing is easier than to limit its action. Some well-understood hygienic cares, lotions of a glassful of cold water acidulated with two or three drops of lemon juice, are enough to afford a sufficient astringency and disperse all traces of purulent discharge. But we should be very careful in applying poultices of crumb of bread, pommes de reinette, white cheese, &c., the results of which are immediately to produce œdema of the eyelids and augment the secretion of mucus.

We should also forbid the nurses to drop their milk into the eye, for this liquid mixed with mucus not only forms a magma which prevents more and more the movements of the eyelids, but also ferments on the spot and becomes a new cause of irritation. For a great number of years I have very promptly put a stop to the inflammation, and mucous secretion, by injecting between the eyelids through a small ivory syringe, some spoonfuls of the following collyrium:—Aqueous infusion of red roses, four ounces; soot, prepared according to my process, eight grains; lemon juice, four drops. I obtained a very rapid cure on the grand-daughter of a *chef de division* of the minister of finances, affected with gonorrhœal ophthalmia fifteen days after her birth, and which was sent to me by a skilful accoucheur, M. Baudelocque, the nephew. At several times during the day the eyelids must be raised to cleanse away the puriform matter. When the disease acquires a certain degree of intensity, we need not be afraid to apply leeches to the temples, and permit the discharge of much blood. Saunders had great confidence in this means, which often succeeded with him.

I cannot too strongly blame the conduct of those who, from the example of M. Lawrence, place leeches upon the eyelids themselves. The motives for my censure repose on the following fact. The slightest traumatic cause is sufficient to induce an œdema of the eyelids in the new-born. The biting of a leech adds to the œdema an ecchymosis and a local puffiness, which does not allow of the eyelid being raised so as to cleanse away the pus. On the other hand, the leech crosses from one part of the eyelid to the other and wounds the eye, this I have seen frequently happen.

When the symptoms are urgent, we must, in order to arrest the mucous secretion, inject between the eyelids Bates's solution, which possesses very styptic qualities; I have seen this medication succeed wonderfully.

At the same time we conjoin with this treatment purgative agents, such as the compound syrup of chicory, or rather of peach flowers.

When the disease is decreasing, we may produce a slight rubefaction behind the ears by means of the application of the *pommade de Lausanne*. If by this means we succeed in preventing perforation of the cornea, alarm must not be felt for the transparency of the cornea; this gradually returns of itself, and it has fallen to my lot to see cured, in five or six months, children whom I had considered as entirely deprived of light on account of loss of that transparency.

I have very frequently made use of the solution of nitrate of silver, but with much less advantages than soot, or Bates's solution. When ulcerations, perforations, staphylomas, &c., appear, they must be treated by the usual method. The employment of codfish oil is appropriate for resolving the interlamellar effusions; but in order to obtain advantage from this medication, all the inflammatory symptoms must be watched. I terminate this article in the hope of inducing all practitioners to disperse at their commencement accidents which may bring into jeopardy the eyes of the new-born. I shall account myself extremely happy when I learn that my hope has been realised. It is always with this view that I write.

<sup>1</sup> Billard and Lawrence.—Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes.

## ART. IV.—PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN A CASE OF MANIA À POTU.

BY DR. N. W. CALHOUN, NOW OF ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI.

Augusta County, Va., Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I hope I shall not be considered obtrusive in diverting your attention from the many subjects of importance and interest which claim your attention, particularly at this time, by submitting for your perusal the present communication. Indeed, I feel assured of the interest you entertain for your pupils, and believe that any interesting facts which, in the course of practice, come under their observation, will be kindly received by an esteemed preceptor. Under this impression, I have thought it not amiss to communicate some of a pathological character, which have fallen under my observation within the last six months.

A neighbouring physician requested me some time since to assist him in examining the encephalon of a person who had died from mania à potu. The examination was made a few hours after death. On removing the skull I was struck with the pathological condition of the contents of the cranium. The dura mater was perfectly detached, floating like a bladder, and greatly thickened. Beneath the dura mater was a large effusion of a clear fluid. The vessels of the brain were deeply injected, and those which ramify upon the pia mater, were beautifully exhibited. The brain itself appeared to be in a perfectly physiological condition, there being no change in its substance, and its convolutions being undisturbed. It occurred to me that the phenomena exhibited might have been produced by a stroke over the zygoma, which the deceased was said to have received in a fall, two or three days before his death. I therefore expected to find blood effused in some portion of the brain, as none appeared on the removal of the dura mater. None, however, was detected; but the ventricles were found filled with a transparent fluid. Upon an examination of the external parts at the point of injury, a bruise of some considerable extent was discovered, but no injury of the pericranium or skull. Is it usual in mania à potu to find the encephalon in the condition I have described; or, are the phenomena to be referred to the external injury in this case? Eighteen months previous to death the patient had laboured under an attack of apparently the same disease, from which he had recovered.

At some future period I may give you the history of a case of ovarian dropsy, of twelve years' standing, which I have had the good fortune to treat successfully after the fourth tapping.

Dr. Robley Dunglison.

## ART. V.—ON INVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

BY THOMAS RADFORD, SURGEON TO THE MANCHESTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The author of this valuable practical paper is an obstetrician of eminence, and his views are therefore deserving of attention. They appeared in late numbers of an excellent periodical.<sup>1</sup> We extract his observations on the causes and treatment of inversion of the uterus.

*Causes of Inversion.*—This accident has been attributed to causes purely mechanical, the uterus being unresisting, and passively obedient to their influence. The practice of pulling too early and violently at the funis, after the expulsion of the child, before the uterus has contracted, so as to detach

<sup>1</sup> Dublin Journal of Medical Science, for Sept. and Nov. 1837.

and expel the placenta, has been generally considered as the cause of inversion; but we know that the accident happens before any force has been applied to the funis. . . . . It has occurred when the patient has been delivered of a dead child, the funis so putrid as to break with a very slight effort. It has been found before the cord was separated, and the child given to the nurse. In the practice of Ruysch, this circumstance took place after he had extracted a dead child, &c. These circumstances show that there is a power inherent in the uterus to become inverted. The pulling of the funis is so common a practice amongst our midwives, and done without the least consideration of the condition of the uterus, that, if it was so frequent a cause as is usually stated, inversion, instead of being one of the most rare, would be the most common accident in midwifery. Some writers have thought that a short funis is a frequent cause of inversion; whilst others think, in order to act, it must be inserted in the centre of the placenta, and that this mass must be attached to the fundus uteri. Now, it is evident, if brevity of the cord is capable of producing so serious an accident, these peculiarities will greatly add to its influence. But, amongst the published cases of inversion, there is, so far as the writer knows, but one where this shortness existed. It often occurs without diminished length in the cord; whilst, on the contrary, children are frequently born where it is very short, and yet no such event happens. The funis has been ruptured, and the placenta disrupted, and yet the uterus was not inverted.

In order that the causes which have been now alluded to could operate effectually to produce inversion, there must be such condition of the uterus present that it becomes tacitly obedient to their influence. Most systematic writers, as also others, have supposed such to be the case. They have said that the uterus, previous to inversion, is in a state of extreme relaxation, exhaustion, or collapse, and that it offers no resistance to any force applied by the funis. These opinions are at variance with that of the writer.

It appears to the writer that the uterine pain, diminution of bulk, firm resisting feel, sudden formation, and rapid protrusion, warrant him in the deduction that the *fundus* and *body* of the uterus, so far from being in a state of *collapse* or *relaxation*, are really in a state of *unnatural excitement* and *action*. But this is not the case with the *os uteri*; on the contrary, it is soft and yielding, as we find that it offers no resistance to the coming down of the tumour, whose protrusion is forcible and rapid. If these statements be true, it is evident that the fundus and *os uteri* are in directly opposite conditions: the former is in a state of violent contraction, the latter in a state of relaxation; and that this relative difference in these two parts of the organ is indispensably necessary to exist where inversion occurs.

From what has been stated, it may be concluded that quick labour, whether natural or artificial,—a disturbance of this process in any of its stages,—or any of those circumstances which produce irregular contraction of the uterus, are, singly or combined, the causes of inversion.

*Treatment.*—When the uterus is inverted only in a slight degree, the reduction may be accomplished with great ease, and the attempt should be made as soon as it is discovered. As the fundus uteri has not, or only slightly, passed through the *os*, the placenta cannot wholly protrude through this orifice, and, consequently, the fundus should be returned before the placenta is separated. For, if an attempt were made to detach the placenta, the operation must be slow, uncertain, and incomplete, and the danger of hemorrhage incurred, or a greater degree of inversion produced. When the hand is introduced through the *os uteri*, the fingers should be slightly bent, so as to form a kind of crutch, to carry up the fundus, which sometimes rapidly springs up. The placenta is now to be separated, and the hand retained until the uterus contracts.

In the treatment of this accident, (great inversion,) the great object to be constantly kept in view is to attempt the re-inversion as soon as possible after the occurrence. But in general the placenta adheres to the inverted organ, and the question is whether it should be separated or not before or

after the reduction. It is an important point to settle, especially as there is such a difference of opinion upon the subject. . . . . The dread of hemorrhage is the reason assigned why the placenta should not be first detached, but the writer trusts that the cases he has adduced, and the references he has made, are sufficient evidence to the contrary. In no case has this dreaded effect been induced, or even aggravated, by a *complete* separation of the placenta. The uterine vessels are as effectually constricted under this accident as when the organ is in its natural situation, if the placenta be entirely detached; and flooding is produced here, in the same manner as in ordinary cases, by a partial separation or disruption. As the greatest disadvantage arises from failing in our first attempt, it is the more necessary that every impediment should be removed, so that we can proceed with the greatest chance of success. By delay the organ becomes less fit to bear the operation, not only from the increased size of the fundus and the contraction of the os, but also from the increased sensibility and irritability which it has acquired, even previously to its becoming actually inflamed. The attached placenta must increase the obstacle, because the fundus cannot be so freely and sufficiently compressed. The result of free manipulation would lead to partial detachment and disruption, and consequently to flooding. By detaching the placenta, great advantages are gained; the bulk of the part is diminished, the operator is enabled further to reduce the size of the fundus itself by compression; and he has more freedom to judge of the changes he has effected.

When the placenta is detached, our next object should be to attempt the reduction of the general bulk of the tumour, by compressing it. We are indebted to Mr. C. White for this method. The plan recommended by some writers, to push the fundus directly upwards, should not be adopted. There are strong reasons to think that the fundus is, after the os uteri, the most irritable part of this organ. When the accident has existed a short time, pressure upon this portion induces pain, bearing down, and hemorrhage; but the body may be taken hold of and compressed. If we could press the fundus upwards, and thereby dimple it within itself, we should find ourselves opposed by a double inflexion; for the body would be grasped by the os uteri, and the fundus would be within the body. It is obvious that our force should be directed so as to act upon the angle of inflexion, or where it turns into itself."

It will be found that the tumour will freely pass through the os externum, and, as only one hand can be admitted into the vagina, the chief compression should be effected whilst it lies externally. And, as the upper part of the vagina descends along with the uterus, no real effect can be produced until it is made tense by carrying this organ upwards. When it arrives at this point, resistance is met with, but, by keeping a steady pressure upwards, the inflected portion of the cervix then yields, and it gradually recedes, followed by the hand of the operator, until the reduction is completed.

#### ART. VI.—TREATMENT OF BLENNORRHOEA BY TENTS.

In a late French journal,<sup>1</sup> M. Ricord, of the Hôpital des Vénériens, at Paris, enters into a consideration of the therapeutic value of tents in blennorrhœa, and in the same periodical<sup>2</sup> is a paper by M. Mallia, Prosector to M. Malgaigne, containing a description of the instrument intended for their introduction into the urethra. The former gentleman having established in his clinical researches, by a suite of facts resulting from numerous observations, how advantageous for the cure of inflammations of mucous membranes is the prevention of contact between them—in the treatment of balanitis,

<sup>1</sup> La Lancette Française, Septembre 2d, 1837.

<sup>2</sup> For Sept. 14, 1837.

for example, the interposition of dry rag between the gland and the prepuce sufficing to bring about in two or three days a cure, which would have scarcely been obtained in three or four times the period by antiphlogistics,—necessarily led him to oppose urethral blennorrhœa, by introducing a tent of rag so as to hinder the contact of the parietes of the canal. M. Malgaigne, prompted by the same motives, and unaware of the fact that such was the practice of his colleague, M. Ricord, adopted this mode of treatment.

M. Ricord, in the clinical lectures delivered by him in 1832, pointed out the advantage of tents, both in the hospital and the école pratique, and they were soon mentioned in certain works. Since then various means have been employed by different surgeons in order to fix tents in the urethra, so that the necessary manœuvres for this operation might not fatigue or irritate the already inflamed canal; but as the most simple instrument is almost always found to be the best, M. Ricord has obtained the most signal advantages by using gum-elastic bougies of various sizes, according to the bulk of the tent he is desirous of introducing; a stylet, little more than double the length of the catheter, is used to fix the tent in the instrument which is introduced thus armed into the urethra; and, the stylet remaining immovable, the catheter is made to slide upon it by drawing it back until it is out of the canal. The stylet *porte-mèche* may then be removed, and the latter remains properly fixed.

The following is the instrument used by Malgaigne for the introduction of tents:—

It is a hollow catheter about six inches and a quarter long, two lines and a half in diameter, open at both extremities, and having a slight, scarcely perceptible curve at its inferior extremity. The interior of this catheter is traversed by a metallic rod, terminating at one of its extremities in the manner of a *porte-mèche*, with very round angles, and at the other by an ovoid expansion, so as to render it capable of being completely adapted to the inferior opening of the catheter, and of closing it; long enough, however, to pass it about half an inch. The superior extremity, or pavilion of the catheter, has a screw intended to fix the rod at will.

The application of this instrument is as simple as its construction; it consists in providing the *porte-mèche* extremity of the rod, with a cotton tent imbibed with the desired substance, to place it in the interior of the catheter and fix it by means of the screw, so that it shall not pass the level of the inferior opening of the catheter. This extremity is anointed with cerate, and the instrument is introduced like an ordinary catheter. When it has penetrated far enough, the rod is unscrewed, it is laid hold of with the right hand, holding the pavilion of the catheter in the left; this is drawn out about half an inch, then holding with two fingers the part of the urethra occupied by the tent which has been thus pushed out of the catheter, the rod or stylet is drawn out first, and the catheter afterwards; pressing with one hand on the course of the urethra so as to hinder the exit of the tent.

The application which we have just described may undergo some slight modifications at the pleasure of the practitioner; thus, if we apprehend that notwithstanding the cerate the beak of the catheter may injure the urethra by the edges of its aperture, we may pass the catheter first, by closing it with the ovoid extremity of the rod, and afterward introduce the tent; and also we may fix the rod, or not, by means of the screw.

This instrument is so made by M. Malgaigne as to be inservient to various uses. It may be employed,—

1st. As a catheter for man or woman. For this purpose the inferior opening has only to be closed with the ovoid extremity of the rod, and fixed to it by means of the screw, and as soon as the instrument is introduced the rod must be withdrawn in order to give issue to the liquid. "This," says M. Mallia, "is even superior to the common catheters, on account of its continuity of surface, an advantage already appreciated by M. Mayor, of Lusanne, by constructing these catheters with a single eye."

2d. For applying alum to strictures according to M. Jobert's treatment.

3d. As a dilator, in strictures difficult of removal by the ordinary means.

With the catheter we reach the stricture, the edges of which are already slightly dilated, and by pushing forward the ovoid extremity of the rod we are nearly certain to follow the axis of the canal and to avoid the false passages in those places where they are most to be feared, that is, before the stricture.

4th. Finally, the metallic rod may be used as a *porte-mèche*, and in many cases as a stylet.

In some subsequent number of the journal from which the above is extracted will be published a collection of interesting facts relating to the treatment of *blennorrhœa* with tents, by M. Ricord; it is also the intention of M. Malgaigne to give a detailed publication of some observations on this subject, to which we may revert on another occasion.

---

#### ART. VII.—OSTEO-SARCOMA OF THE UPPER JAW. EXTRIPATION OF THE DISEASED MASS—CURE.

Leonhard Caii, twenty-four years of age, habitually enjoying good health, and of pretty good constitution, when ten years of age, fell with and struck the left side of the face against a stone. The patient remained without consciousness for some time, but soon recovered; the pain produced by the accident was slight, and no serious injury seemed to have been produced by the fall. Some time afterwards, however, the left cheek was observed to be a little enlarged, but no attention was paid to this circumstance, as the tumefaction was unaccompanied by pain or other inconvenience. From this time the tumour gradually increased, and at last acquired a very remarkable size. The left cheek is now occupied by a large conical-shaped tumour, which has pushed the nose to one side, and forced the eye upwards and outwards. The skin which covers the tumour is marked by numerous veins, and is slightly red at the inner angle of the eye; in other places it appears unchanged. The tumour extends from the inner angle of the orbit, along the side of the nose, to the angle of the mouth, then along the alveolar processes to the last molar tooth, and then mounts from this point to the lower edge of the orbit, embracing the whole of the malar bone. The circumference of the base of the tumour is nine inches and a half. It has pushed up the floor of the orbit so as to form there a tumour as large as a nut, has nearly obliterated the nostril, and has also forced down the palatine plate into the mouth. No elasticity or softness can be discovered on the surface of the tumour. The diagnosis formed was osteo-sarcomatous tumour, probably arising from the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone, and filling the whole of the antrum.

The operation for its removal was performed by Dr. Dietz. The first incision ran from the inner angle of the orbit over the tumour as far down as the alveolar process, about an inch and a half from the angle of the mouth. From the middle of this incision a second one, an inch and a half long, was made to fall in the middle of the space compressed between the angle of the mouth and the edge of the nostril. The flaps were now dissected back from the surface of the tumour, and the malar bone divided, through its whole length, with a fine saw; the further separation of this bone was effected by repeated but slight blows of a hammer and chisel. Although the parietes of the bones which surrounded the tumour were very much thinned, the extent of the latter prevented its being completely separated with the chisel, and the operator was compelled to cut it away, from the apex towards the base, with a strong scalpel. This was effectually performed until the whole was reduced nearly to a level with the surrounding healthy bones. It now remained to remove the diseased portions of the orbital and nasal regions, and this also was effected with the chisel, during which the division of the *infra-orbital* branch of the maxillary nerve pro-

duced the most severe agony. The portion of the diseased mass which extended backwards into the antrum could now be attacked, and after long-continued efforts with the scalpel, the fingers, and a hand-chisel, it was at last removed. The posterior wall of the maxillary antrum seemed, at first sight, to have been perforated by the tumour; on more close examination, however, the posterior parietes of the antrum were discovered to be uninjured, and covered, in most places, with the lining mucous membrane. The hemorrhage, which occurred during the operation, was copious, but was checked by the application of cold water. A small artery, near the alveolar process of the third molar tooth, bled more freely, and required the application of a compress moistened with a styptic fluid. After having sufficiently cleaned out the cavity of the wound, the operator brought its edges together, and kept them in contact with several points of suture.

The patient bore this tedious operation with great fortitude. His pulse was small but not much accelerated, and he walked, without support, from the operating theatre to his chamber. Cold lotions were applied over the whole side of the face, and he was ordered some Glauber salts with nitre. Half an hour after the termination of the operation, the cavity of the wound became tumefied, and a quantity of blood escaped from the nose and mouth. The lower angle of the wound was immediately opened, the coagulated blood removed, and a fresh compress applied over the bleeding alveolar artery. In the evening the hemorrhage had not reappeared, and the patient appeared quiet. On the day following the operation hemorrhage again set in with sufficient violence to produce fainting; it was, however, restrained, and did not recur again. From this time the condition of the patient continued to improve, but it is unnecessary for us to follow the author through his minute account of the daily symptoms. The cavity of the wound became moderately filled with granulations, but about one inch and a half of the upper part of the wound could not be made to unite. The author accordingly refreshed the edges, and brought them again together with the Carlsbad needles. This had the desired effect, for the whole wound was healed in ten days afterwards.—*Dieffenbach's Zeitschrift*, No. 9, 1837.<sup>1</sup>

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

##### *Barton on Ankylosis.<sup>2</sup>*

Some years ago, this able surgeon published an account of a new and successful operation at the hip, which had been undertaken for the twofold purpose of remedying a most serious deformity and lameness, and of establishing an artificial joint, as a substitute for the natural articulation, which had become obliterated by disease; terminating in true ankylosis.<sup>3</sup>

In the pamphlet before us Dr. Barton describes a case in which no attempt was made to establish an artificial joint, as the attending circumstances did not admit of such a consideration. The object of his treatment was to remove deformity, and to restore to usefulness a limb which had been suffered to become ankylosed by malposition.

It is impossible to convey a just idea of the management of the case—which was eminently successful—without citing at length the clear description of the author.

<sup>1</sup> *Lancet* for January, 1838, p. 534.

<sup>2</sup> *New Treatment for Certain Cases of Ankylosis.* By J. Rhea Barton, M. D., of Philadelphia. (Extracted from the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for February, 1838.) 8vo, pp. 8. Philadelphia, 1838.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, April, 1827.

"S—D—s, M. D., formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now a resident of Alabama, when a youth of about nine years of age, unluckily had his knee joint involved in inflammation and suppuration so extensively as to occasion the destruction of the synovial membranes, the ligaments, cartilages, and, in short, every structure peculiarly appertaining to the joint. After a protracted suffering he finally recovered with the loss of the joint; the tibia, femur, and patella, having become united to each other in the form of a true ankylosis. The loss of the articulation of the knee, however, though a misfortune, did not constitute the *sadness* of his case. It was caused by the malposition of the limb; the leg having been flexed upon the thigh to a degree somewhat less than a right angle. Hence the only alternatives of which he could avail himself to aid him in walking were, either to use crutches, or to employ a very high block-sole boot, and to lower his stature by flexing the sound limb, in order that both feet might reach the ground. The latter expedient he adopted. The long continued pressure and weight of the body sustained by this defective limb, acting under such great mechanical disadvantages, had at length caused some projection of the instep, and other irregularities, which it is unnecessary to particularise.

"This supposed irremediable condition of his limb, with all its ills, the young gentleman endured during the period of about sixteen years. In the mean time he graduated in medicine, and became a successful and highly respectable practitioner; but as his professional labours increased, he found the condition of his limb to be an obstacle not only to his further success, but also a source of unceasing annoyance and vexation. Whereupon, with a resoluteness not surprising to those who knew the strength of his mind, the firmness of his character, and the abundance of his manly courage, he repaired to Philadelphia in order that some relief might be obtained, if it were possible. When consulted by him I found him fully prepared to learn that no benefit was to be expected from any heretofore known practice, and that if he could be relieved it must be by some novel expedient and treatment.

"After a candid and full disclosure of my views of his case, and of the means by which I thought he might be benefited, his own judgment accorded with mine; and believing in the feasibility of the plans, he became urgent for the undertaking. It was accordingly commenced on the 27th day of May, 1835, and pursued as follows:—

"Two incisions were made over the femur, just above the patella. The first commenced at a point opposite the upper and anterior margin of the external condyle of the femur, and, passing obliquely across the front of the thigh, terminated on the inner side. The second incision commenced also on the outer side, about two and a half inches above the first; and passing likewise obliquely across the thigh, terminated with the other in an acute angle. By these incisions were divided the integuments, the tendon of the extensor muscles of the leg, at its insertion in the upper part of the patella, and some of the contiguous fibres of the rectus and crureus muscles themselves, a greater part of the vastus internus, and a portion of the vastus externus muscles. A flap, composed therefore of this structure, was elevated from the femur close to the condyles. The soft parts were next detached from the outer side of the bone, from the base of the flap toward the ham, by passing a knife over the circumference of it, so as to admit of the use of a saw. The flap then being turned aside, a triangular or wedge-like piece of the femur was easily removed by means of a small narrow-bladed saw; such as was used in the operation at the hip. This wedge of bone did not include the entire diameter of the femur at the point of section: so that a few lines of the posterior portion of the shaft of the bone remained yet undivided. By slightly inclining the leg backward, these yielded and the solution was complete. This mode of effecting the lesion of the bone was designedly adopted, and constituted what I conceived to be a very important measure in the operation. Important, because it rendered the popliteal artery free from the danger of being wounded by the action of the saw, and

subsequently the interlocking of the fractured surfaces tended to retain the extremities of the divided bone in their positions until the harshness of their surfaces had been overcome either by the absorption of their angles, or by the deposition of new matter upon them—a change essential to the safety of the artery during the subsequent treatment of the case. Not a blood-vessel was opened which required either a ligature or compression. The operation, which lasted about five minutes, being thus ended, the reflected flap was restored to its place, the wound lightly dressed, and the patient was put to bed, lying on his back, with the limb supported upon a splint of *an angle corresponding to that of the knee previous to the operation.* This position was maintained until it was believed that the asperities of the bone had become blunted, and were not likely by their pressure to cause ulceration of the artery beneath them. This first splint was then removed, and another having the angle slightly obtuse was substituted. In a few days a third splint, with the angle more obtuse than the second, supplied its place. Others, varying in degrees of angularity, in like manner came in their turn to support the limb until it had attained a position almost straight. It was then unchangeably continued in that line until the contact surfaces of the bone had united and securely fixed the limb in this the desired direction.

“During the treatment of the case, especial care was bestowed in protecting the popliteal vessels against any injurious encroachment upon them. With that view, all antagonising pressure on the soft parts in the ham was carefully avoided. The limb was rested on two long bran bags, laid upon the splint, with their ends apart—a vacancy of four or five inches being left between them opposite the lesion of the bone. This interspace was lightly filled with carded cotton, so as to afford a safe support. Every symptom of pain or uneasiness in this part was promptly attended to. The occasional issue of a drop or two of blood from the corner of the sore, during the process of dressing the limb, caused me some solicitude in this case; whereas, ordinarily I should have considered it as a matter of no moment—it being so frequent an occurrence during the dressing of wounds, owing to the disturbance of the granulations, especially in compound fractures. The wounded soft parts finally healed and quieted this anxiety. The straightening of the limb having been very cautiously and by degrees effected, the first two months elapsed during the accomplishment of this object. Having then reduced it to the desired position, means were carefully observed to retain it so until the reunion of the bone had been fully completed; which occupied two months longer. The constitutional symptoms were such as usually occur in compound fractures—somewhat severe, but at no time alarming. Throughout the whole treatment it was not found necessary to bleed him, or to have recourse to any very active constitutional measures. He was occasionally indisposed from irregularity in the digestive functions, but was always speedily relieved by resorting to mild and appropriate remedies.

“At the end of about four months from the date of the operation my patient stood erect, with both feet in their natural position, and the heels resting alike upon the floor, although a slight angle had been designedly left at the knee, in order that there might not be any necessity for throwing the limb out from the body in the act of walking, which is always the case when the knee is quite straight. After this period, the use of shoes of the ordinary shape was resumed, and the limb was daily exercised with increasing strength and usefulness. On the 19th of October, the doctor took his departure for the south, bearing with him the injunction to continue the support of a small splint and the aid of a crutch or cane, until he should acquire sufficient confidence in the strength of the limb to justify him in laying them aside.”—p. 5.

The patient now—to use his own expression—feels no other inconvenience in riding or walking than what arises from his knee-joint being stiff, which was the case before the operation. He walks without a stick or other aid, with the sole of the foot to the ground and with but a slight limp.

"When I think of what I was," says the patient—himself an "enlightened physician,"—"and what I am; and that to your firmness, judgment and skill I am indebted for the happy change, I want words to express adequately all that I feel."

Such cases are among the triumphs of surgery.

*Kramer on Diseases of the Ear.*<sup>1</sup>

The reprint of this valuable theoretical and practical work, illustrated by plates, which are now in the hands of the engraver, will be commenced in the next number—the first of the new volume—of the "Library." It contains a critical analysis of the literature of diseases of the ear, with a pathological and practical account of the various maladies to which that organ is liable.

The original work was well characterised to be "unquestionably the most valuable work we possess on the subject of diseases of the ear generally; and after the labours of Itard and Deleau, it must be regarded as contributing more to the progress of acoustic surgery than any other modern publication."<sup>2</sup>

*Expulsion of a Tænia from a New-Born Child.*—The doctrine of uni-vocal or regular generation is rendered difficult by many circumstances, and especially by the fact that worms have been found in new-born children. A case of this kind has been communicated in one of the recent German journals.<sup>3</sup> In 1830, Mr. Müller was called to a nurse-child, five days old, which was labouring under slight constipation. After the employment of rhubarb, manna, and a few grains of salt, a tape-worm, a foot and a half long, was found in the excrements. The worm must of course have existed during the foetal state.

*Professor Gibson's Case of Cæsarean Section.*—This operation has been performed for the second time on the same female by Professor Gibson. The particulars of the case will be given to the world, we are told,<sup>4</sup> by Dr. Fox, of this city, who was the medical attendant of the patient in her last pregnancy.

*Louisville Medical Institute.*—This new institution has commenced its career auspiciously: the number of students this—the first—session being eighty, exclusive of twenty who comprise the medical jurisprudence class. Of the eighty,—forty-two are from Kentucky; ten from Indiana; ten from Tennessee; eight from Alabama; three from Illinois; two from Ohio; two from Mississippi; one from New York; one from Maine; one from Georgia; one from South Carolina; one from Arkansas; one from Maryland; one from Missouri; and one from Texas.

A summer session is proposed by the faculty.

<sup>1</sup> *The Nature and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear.* By Dr. Wm. Kramer. Second edition of the author's *Treatise on Chronic Deafness*, much improved and enlarged. Translated from the German, with the latest improvements of the author since the last German edition. By James Risdon Bennett, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. 8vo, pp. 306. London, 1837.

<sup>2</sup> *British and Foreign Medical Review*, No. 5, for January, 1837, p. 100.

<sup>3</sup> *Medizinisches Correspondenz-Blatt*, and *Encyclographie des Sciences Médicales*, Sept., 1837.

<sup>4</sup> *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for Feb., 1838, p. 542.

## Jefferson Medical College.

At a public commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, held on the 8th of March, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D., President of the Board of Trustees.

The subjects of the Theses are placed opposite each name.

## UPPER CANADA.

Sidney W. Sole, Syphilis.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

James Geddes, Jr. Scarlet Fever.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. G. Davis, Scarlet Fever.

William Treat, Critical days.

Henry Clinton Parker, Inflammations, &c.  
Elbridge Gerry Kelley, Influence of the morale, &c.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Jno. B. Chace, Nitrate of Silver.

Russel Parkhurst, Bronchitis.

## NEW YORK.

Samuel Jno. Green, Injuries of the Head.

S. B. Hanford, Cancer.

J. D. Bevier, Curvature of the Spine.

N. Deyo, Indigestion.

Robert B. Storn, Inflammation.

Charles N. Bass, Phthisis.

Jno. T. Jansen, Audition.

## NEW JERSEY.

Joseph A. Davis, Life and Death.

H. B. Salter, Croup.

James Bell, Opium.

Wm. Mortimer Brown, Absorption.

Wm. B. Lefevre, Phlogosis.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Jno. Conry, Stricture in, &c.

Wm. M. Bolling, Fever.

S. C. Demuth, Diseases of Vesica, &c.

A. A. Henderson, Medical Electricity.

E. K. Hunt, Typhus.

R. M. S. Jackson, Pathological Anatomy.

Isaac Musselman, Aperients.

Charles Streater, Gangrena Senilis.

Wm. W. Righter, Rachialgitis.

Mark G. Kerr, Typhus.

Jno. Tenbroek, Phthisis.

R. Troubat, Intestinal Worms.

R. F. Vanvalzah, Scarlet Fever.

Thomas Lyon, Croup.

Abiram C. Stees, Acute Bronchitis.

Joseph N. Craft, Indigestion.

Wm. Hayes, Jr., Rheumatism.

Benjamin Cramer, Diet.

Geo. Stewart, Laryngitis.

E. H. Mason, Dysentery.

Clarence H. Frick, Arachnitis.

Geo. W. Green, Urinary Calculi.

Hiram Rutherford, Dropoy.

Thomas H. Thompson, Erysipelas.

Jonathan Robeson, Curvature of the Spine.

R. S. Holmes, Chlorosis.

Harmony A. Smith, Hysteria.

Jno. S. Crawford, Uterine Hemorrhage.

Robt. M. Denig, Scarlet Fever.

P. B. Vastine, Scarlet Fever.

Samuel Carels, The Brain.

S. S. Cummings, Croup.

J. B. Hamilton, Organisation.

Charles Bower, Typhus.

J. C. Mulhallon, Croup.

Geo. Hill, Scarlet Fever.

Wm. W. Dale, Thompsonianism.

Thos. R. Hull, Scarlet Fever.

Samuel Agnew.

Emile B. Gardette.

## MARYLAND.

J. H. Worthington, Diet.

David T. Yeakel, Apoplexy.

Joseph J. Gillis, Rachialgitis.

Joseph B. Cottman, Revelents.

Josiah F. Smith, Cholera Infantum.

A. S. Magruder, Scarlet Fever.

W. H. Hayward, Iodine.

Alex. C. H. Tate, Phrenology.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Geo. S. Tolson, Muscular Motion.

H. Hoban, Phthisis.

S. C. Smoot, Dyspepsia.

## VIRGINIA.

Benj. Fleet, Asphyxia.

W. S. Copeland, Modus Operandi, &c.

E. P. Duggins, Vascular System.

Beverly Jones, Acute Gastritis.

Richard H. Beamon, Menstruation.

Joseph A. Mayo, Amenorrhoea.

Thomas W. Baker, Malaria.

Geo. D. Young, Concussion, &c.

Francis A. Effinger, Phthisis.

J. M. Daniel, Inflammation.

Thos. L. Robinson, Yellow Fever.

Jno. J. Nelson, Asthma.

Robt. E. Nelson, Paralysis.

Alex. Reid, Miasmata.

Walter Nangle, Gout.

James E. Harris, Dysentery.

Samuel T. Rhodes, Arthrosis Acuta.

Jno. Millington.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Erasmus D. Jones, Ileitis,

Wm. McFadyen, Croup.

Wm. S. Andres, Rheumatism.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Samuel Langley, On the Prostate Gland.

Wm. B. Traynham, Influenza.

## OHIO.

Peter Allen.

## KENTUCKY.

Willis H. Farmer, Fever.

Stokes A. Smith, Ergot.

Jesse D. Burks, Fever.

## GEORGIA.

A. H. Bailey, Cold Water to Wounds.

Augustus Guarard, Gout.

## ALABAMA.

Wm. H. Eldridge, Syphilis.

Thomas P. Linton, The Blood.

## GERMANY.

Frederick G. L. Vogely, Angina.

## SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

After the degrees had been conferred, an appropriate valedictory address was delivered by Professor Pattison.

*University of Pennsylvania.*—The catalogue of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, recently published, numbers three hundred and eighty students for the present session.

---

### NECROLOGY.

*Dr. Wm. Wallace.*—We observe the death of this gentleman announced in a recent number of the *Lancet*.<sup>1</sup> He was the Senior Surgeon to the Jervis Street Hospital, and was the author of many valuable contributions to medical and surgical science. He died of typhus which has been prevailing to an unusual extent for some time past in Dublin, where several medical gentlemen have fallen victims to the disease. Dr. Wallace was the author of a work on sulphureous fumigations as a remedy in rheumatism and diseases of the skin, (Dublin, 1820); of a physiological enquiry respecting the action of moxa, and its utility in various diseases of the nerves and muscles, (Dublin, 1827); of a treatise on the venereal disease and its varieties, (London, 1833); and his lectures on the venereal disease, with some researches on the skin of the negro, have recently been printed in the London *Lancet*. These he had barely completed, when death overtook him, in the prime of manhood, as he was about to reap the fruits of his long and meritorious exertions.

---

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*From Professor Yandell, the Dean.*—A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Louisville Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky. 8vo, pp. 8. January, 1838.

*From an Unknown Correspondent.*—The *Troy* (N. Y.) *Sentinel* of Feb. 24. [Containing the proceedings of an anatomical class there, in reference to petitioning the legislature of the state of New York "for a law on the one hand to facilitate the study of anatomy, and on the other to protect the grave from violation." It appears strange that near the middle of the nineteenth century circumstances should exist anywhere to render such a law necessary.]

*From Dr. Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review.*—Hints to Mothers, for the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room; with an exposure of popular errors in connection with those subjects. By Thomas Bull, M. D., Physician Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution, &c. 12mo, pp. 174. London, 1837.

The Nature and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By Dr. William Kramer. Second edition of the author's treatise on chronic deafness, much improved and enlarged. Translated from the German, with the latest improvements of the author since the last German edition. By James Risdon Bennett, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. 8vo, pp. 306. London, 1837.

On the Use of Auscultation and Percussion in the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Circulation, with directions for the employment of inspection, succussion, palpation, and mensuration of the thorax. By Julius Wolff, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Göttingen, Heidelberg, &c. 8vo, pp. 200. London, 1837.

<sup>1</sup> For Jan. 6, 1838, p. 524.

## INDEX.

	PAGE
Abercrombie, Dr., on diseases of the brain, . . . . .	50
Abscess of the cerebellum, . . . . .	3
Absorption of bone, curious case of, . . . . .	27
of cataract after ophthalmia, . . . . .	69
Academy of Science, of Maryland, transactions of the, . . . . .	421
Acarus of the itch, . . . . .	55
Acclimation, Prof. Barton on, . . . . .	245
Acephalous people in Ethiopia, . . . . .	57
Acknowledgments, . . . . .	160
Acupuncture in hernia, . . . . .	317
in hydrocele, . . . . .	61
in the case of varicose veins, . . . . .	317
Aikin, Prof., introductory lecture, . . . . .	340
Air-pump, use of in disease, . . . . .	363
Albers, Prof. J. F. H., on tumours of the brain, . . . . .	109
Albin Gras on the itch insect, . . . . .	55
Albino, on the, . . . . .	225
Albinism, cases of, . . . . .	ib.
Alexander, Dr., on the capillaries, . . . . .	145
Allan, Mr. J., on compression in the phlegmasia, . . . . .	126
Alum, given in cases of fetid breath, . . . . .	113
on bougies, in stricture, . . . . .	69
Amaurosis treated by caustic to the cornea, . . . . .	182, 311
American Medical Library and Intelligencer, . . . . .	322
Ammonia, in epilepsy, . . . . .	39
Amputation, deaths by, . . . . .	47
Anaplastic surgery, . . . . .	28
Anatomical plates, Quain's, . . . . .	15
Anchylosis, Dr. R. Barton on, . . . . .	435
Andral, case of typhoid fever, . . . . .	106
Augustine, St., on acephali, . . . . .	57
Animal exhalations, putrid, . . . . .	161
Animalecules in purulent discharges, . . . . .	8
Annals of medicine, noticed, . . . . .	14
Annan, Dr., mode of treating prolapsus ani, . . . . .	71
Antiphlogistic properties of mercurial inunction, . . . . .	361
Antimony, tartarised, in pneumonia, &c. . . . .	77
Anus, Bushe on the diseases of the, . . . . .	130
Armies, mortality and diseases of, . . . . .	127
Army, medical service of the, . . . . .	197
Army, the U. S., medical staff of the, . . . . .	273
Arsenic, detection of, Professor Fisher on the, . . . . .	421
Arsenical candles, . . . . .	372
Arteria innominata, ligature of the, . . . . .	198
Artery, iliac, ligature of the, by Dr. Mott, . . . . .	102
Asphyxia by strangulation, . . . . .	305
Asphyxied infants resuscitated by sucking the breast, . . . . .	86
Assing, Dr., on the influenza at Hamburg, . . . . .	170
Association, British, medical section of the, . . . . .	289, 315
Astringents, modus operandi of, . . . . .	257
Auscultation, . . . . .	132
Babington, Dr. B., on the blood, . . . . .	16
Bamalari on scirrus and cancer of the uterus, . . . . .	87
Barry, Sir D., statistics of cholera, . . . . .	163
Barton, Prof. E. H., on acclimation, . . . . .	245
medical statistics of New Orleans, . . . . .	82
Dr. Rhea, on ankylosis, . . . . .	435
Bath, air-pump, . . . . .	316
use of in disease, . . . . .	363
Baxley, Dr. H. W., appointed Prof. of Anatomy in the Univ. of Maryland, . . . . .	134
Bayle, Doane's edition of, . . . . .	15
Beall, Dr. J. R., case of great dropsical effusion, . . . . .	94
Beck, Dr. T. R., statistics of the blind in the United States, . . . . .	214
statistics of deaf and dumb, . . . . .	181
Bedford, Dr., the future biographer of Dr. Bushe, . . . . .	120
Bedford water, . . . . .	31
Belladonna as a preservative against scarlatina, . . . . .	345, 386
clysters in ileus, . . . . .	279
Bellingham, Dr., on the motions of the heart, . . . . .	316
Berlin, medical education in, . . . . .	241
Bibliographical notices, 14, 32, 48, 75, 91, 115, 130, 149, 170, 195, 212, 229, 245, 268, 281, 306, 322, 340, 358, 369, 390, 400, 420, 435	
Bigger, Dr., on transplanting the cornea, . . . . .	398

PAGE	PAGE
Births, influence of the hours of the day on, . . . . .	213
Bishop, Dr. E. H., on the powers of ergot, . . . . .	329
Bites and stings of insects, . . . . .	183
— of rabid animals, . . . . .	192
Black, Dr., on influenza, . . . . .	315
Bladder, extraction of a foreign body from the, . . . . .	209
— exstrophy of the, . . . . .	137, 147
Blandin on anaplastic surgery, . . . . .	28
Bleeding, in the cold stage of fever, . . . . .	29
— from the arm, considerations on, . . . . .	23
Blennorrhagic epididymitis, . . . . .	297
Blennorrhœa, treatment of by tents, . . . . .	432
Blind, statistics of the, . . . . .	214
Blisters, discharges from, use of, . . . . .	334
— in local inflammation, . . . . .	100
Blood, albuminous principle of the, . . . . .	290
— menstrual, . . . . .	174
— morbid conditions of the, . . . . .	16
Blood-letting, Wardrop on, . . . . .	16
Boerstler's case of fatal injury of the brain, . . . . .	1
Bone, absorption of, curious case of the, . . . . .	27
— formation, &c. of, . . . . .	114
Bones, South on the, . . . . .	50
— of the fore-arm, undescribed displacement of the, . . . . .	415
Bonnet, M., cure of varicose veins and hernia by acupuncturation, . . . . .	317
Boullier, M., on the preparation of phloridzine, . . . . .	314
Boutigny, M., on potability of water from zinc roofs, . . . . .	374
— — — on suicide by poisoning, . . . . .	85
Books received, 36, 56, 79, 96, 136, 160, 176, 200, 216, 232, 256, 272, 288, 312, 328, 344, 360, 376, 392, 408, 423, 440	
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, . . . . .	272
Botanical medicine, history of, . . . . .	168
Bougies covered with alum, used in stricture, . . . . .	69
Boussingault, M., on the nutritive powers of different vegetables, . . . . .	426
Bouvier's case of abscess of the cerebellum, . . . . .	3
— — — on the influence of seasons in influenza, . . . . .	326
Bowditch, Dr. H. I., analysis of the Transactions of the Medical Society of Observation of Paris, . . . . .	116
Bowditch's editions of Louis on phthisis and on fever, . . . . .	213
Bowdoin college, . . . . .	289
Brain, Abercrombie on the, . . . . .	50
— — — malformation of the, . . . . .	316
— — — of the negro, . . . . .	368
— — — severe lesion of the, . . . . .	1
— — — tumours of the, . . . . .	109
Brandreth's pills, . . . . .	286
Breath, fetid, cured by alum, . . . . .	113
Brett, Mr., on the expectoration in diseases of the lungs, &c. . . . .	290
Bricheteau's medical clinics, . . . . .	134
Bright, disease of, . . . . .	54
British and Foreign Medical Review, . . . . .	154
Broc, M., on the races of man, . . . . .	150
Brodie, Sir B., on nervous affections, . . . . .	16
Bronchitis with fetid expectoration, . . . . .	121
— — — with intolerably fetid expectoration, . . . . .	393
Broomseed in dropsy, . . . . .	38
Broussais, Professor, . . . . .	254
— — — on the grippé, . . . . .	209
Bubo, ulcerated, treated by chalybeates, . . . . .	180
Burns, treated by nitrate of silver, . . . . .	93
Bush, Dr. James B., on Dr. Dudley's success in lithotomy, . . . . .	284
— — — on Dr. Dudley's employment of compression, . . . . .	127
Bushe, Dr. G. M., his death, . . . . .	9
— — — his correspondence placed in Dr. Bedford's hands, . . . . .	120
— — — on diseases of the rectum and anus, . . . . .	130
Buermann, Dr., remarkable effect of creosote, . . . . .	288
Cabell, Dr. James L., Prof. of anatomy in the Univ. of Virginia, . . . . .	214
— — — introductory lecture, . . . . .	401
Cesarean section after the death of the mother, . . . . .	374
— — — case of, by Professor Gibson, . . . . .	438
— — — statistics of the, . . . . .	123
— — — successful for the fourth time, . . . . .	123
— — — — — successful case of, . . . . .	70
Calagirah of India, . . . . .	78
Calculus affections, . . . . .	4
Calculus, vesical, solution of, . . . . .	172
Caldwell, Dr., eulogium on Dr. Phy-sick, . . . . .	422
— — — — — on physical education, . . . . .	173
— — — — — on the health of New Orleans, . . . . .	17
— — — — — Prof. in the Louisville medical school, . . . . .	231
— — — — — Prof. and the Transyl-vania medical school, . . . . .	94
Calhoun, N. W., pathological ap-pearances in a case of mania a potu, . . . . .	431
Calomel, diminution in the use of, . . . . .	95
Cancer, . . . . .	87
— — — in females, statistics of, . . . . .	343
Candles, arsenical, . . . . .	372
Capillaries, Dr. Alexander on the, . . . . .	145
— — — of the eye, . . . . .	186
Capsules, gelatinous, . . . . .	60, 84
Carbonic acid gas, employment of, in medicine, . . . . .	415
Carlisle, Dr., on malformation of the brain, . . . . .	316
Carpenter's oration before the Edinburgh Medical Society, . . . . .	251
Caron du Villards on the puriform ophthalmia of the new-born, . . . . .	426

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
134	Carson, Dr., composition of the animal secretions, . . . . .	316
54	Cartwright, Dr., on lobelia inflata in influenza, . . . . .	112
154	Carver, Dr., on the seat of the mind, . . . . .	54
150	Castration, power of procreating after, . . . . .	146, 244
16	Catamenia, recurrence of in old age, . . . . .	374
121	Cataract, absorption of after ophthalmia, 69	
393	— comparative view of operations for, . . . . .	228
38	— Dr. Stout on, . . . . .	195
254	Catarrhus vesicæ, treated by injections of tar water, . . . . .	311
209	Caustic in amaurosis, . . . . .	311
180	Cavarra, M., on fetid breath, cured by alum, . . . . .	113
93	— on the use of tannin, . . . . .	257
284	Cavenee, M., on tobacco in tetanus, . . . . .	231
127	Cemeteries, rural, . . . . .	133
9	Centenarians, . . . . .	79
130	Cerebellum, abscess of the, . . . . .	3
288	— disease of the, without genital excitement, . . . . .	271
214	Charlton, Dr. E., case of Cæsarean section for the fourth time, . . . . .	124
401	Chalybeates in ulcerated bubo, . . . . .	180
374	Chapman, Mr., on nitrate of silver in cutaneous diseases, . . . . .	336
438	Chasé, Dr., final report on hernia, . . . . .	391
123	Chemical diagrams, Green's, . . . . .	171
123	Chemistry, Mitscherlich's, . . . . .	405
123	Chest, diseases of the, Stokes on the, . . . . .	230
70	Chevallier on the solution of gravel, &c. 172	
78	Child, survival of the, for seven hours after the death of the mother, . . . . .	299
4	Childbirth, deaths from, . . . . .	264
72	Children, legitimate and illegitimate in France, statistics of, . . . . .	156
22	Cholera, Asiatic, probability of death and recovery in, . . . . .	417
73	— statistics of, . . . . .	163
17	— in Italy, . . . . .	255
31	— morbid anatomy of, . . . . .	422
94	— treatment of by Dr. Graves, . . . . .	316
31	— in London, . . . . .	338
95	— at Naples, . . . . .	367
87	Cholesterine in pus, . . . . .	407
43	Cinchonine, tannate of, . . . . .	27
72	Civiale, M., Lithotriptic instrument, . . . . .	270
45	Clark, Sir James, made a baronet, &c. . . . .	329
86	Clavicle, removal of the, with a tumour on the bone, . . . . .	373
84	Clinical lectures, Dr. Graves's, . . . . .	382
15	Clinical medicine, . . . . .	342
6	Clinics, medical, of Bricheteau, . . . . .	12
51	Clubfoot, division of the tendo Achillis in, . . . . .	134
6	Clutterbuck, Dr., on fever, . . . . .	418
51	Cobb, Dr. J., Prof. in the Louisville Medical School, . . . . .	341
6	Colles, Dr., on the venereal, . . . . .	231
51	Collins, Dr. R., case of vagitus uterinus, . . . . .	156
6	Combe, Dr., physiology, . . . . .	88
51	Compression in various diseases, . . . . .	50
6		126
	Connecticut, number of physicians in, 158	
	Consumption, Morton on, . . . . .	51
	— see <i>Phthisis</i> .	
	Cook, Dr. S. A., on the influence of pregnancy on tubercles, . . . . .	65
	— case of bronchitis with fetid expectoration, . . . . .	121
	— on the use of the discharge from blisters, . . . . .	334
	— on bronchitis with fetid expectoration, . . . . .	393
	Cooke, Dr. J. E., Prof. in the Louisville Medical School, . . . . .	231
	— — — on blisters in local inflammation, . . . . .	101
	Cooling regimen, on the, . . . . .	261
	Cooper, Sir A., honours to, . . . . .	159
	— — — principles, &c. of surgery, by Lee, . . . . .	93
	Copaiba, capsules of, . . . . .	60, 84
	Copaiba causes a cutaneous eruption, . . . . .	343, 359
	— consolidation of, . . . . .	60
	Copland, Dr. J., Dictionary of Practical Medicine, . . . . .	153
	Cormack on Creosote, . . . . .	94
	Cornea, transplantation of the, . . . . .	47, 398
	Cowan on physical diagnosis, . . . . .	132
	Coxe, Dr. J. R., on accephalous people in Ethiopia, . . . . .	57
	— on the effect of sp. of turpentine on salts, . . . . .	7
	Crania, American, . . . . .	316
	— Americana, Morton's, . . . . .	463
	Creosote, . . . . .	229
	— Cormack on, . . . . .	94
	— Dr. Herndon on, . . . . .	425
	— remarkable effect of, . . . . .	288
	Cross, Prof., snuff-box presented to him, . . . . .	135
	— his inaugural address, . . . . .	390
	Croton oil, friction with, in hoarseness, 286	
	Crying in the womb, case of, . . . . .	82
	Cullerier, M., on ulcerated bubo treated by chalybeates, . . . . .	180
	Commun, Dr. W., death of, . . . . .	215
	Cunier, Dr., on the section of the tendo Achillis, . . . . .	233
	Curtis, Mr., on the preservation of health, . . . . .	308
	Cutaneous diseases, nitrate of silver in, . . . . .	336
	Cutaneous eruption caused by copaiba, . . . . .	343, 359
	Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, . . . . .	324
	Cyclopædia of Surgery, . . . . .	35, 152, 325
	Davis, Dr. C., appointed to the Medical College of Georgia, . . . . .	159
	Dawson, Mr., Cesarian section after death of the mother, . . . . .	374
	De conceptione sine concubitu, . . . . .	275
	De la Sagra's Five Months in the United States, . . . . .	33
	Deaf and dumb, statistics of the, . . . . .	181

PAGE	PAGE
<b>Death from a blow on the stomach,</b>	
cause of, . . . . .	292
<b>Deaths from amputation,</b>	46
— from child-birth, . . . . .	264
<b>Deformity of the mouth, case of,</b>	283
<b>Delirium tremens, see Mania a potu,</b>	430
<b>Dermatolysis,</b>	321
<b>Desgenettes, M., death of,</b>	175
<b>D'Espine, M., on the neck of the uterus in the young female,</b>	103
<b>Desruelles, M., on the incubation of syphilis,</b>	411
<b>Devergie, M., case of infanticide proved in an infant that had not respired,</b>	313
<b>Dickson, Dr. S., on the fallacy of physic,</b>	307
<b>Dictionary, Medical, Copland's,</b>	153
<b>Dieffenbach, case of wound of abdomen, with excision of a portion of the liver,</b>	191
<b>Diet, Paris on,</b>	251
<b>Dietz, Dr., operation for osteo-sarcoma of the upper jaw,</b>	434
<b>Digestion, chemistry of,</b>	155
<b>Diseases of armies,</b>	127
<b>Dislocation of the thumb,</b>	355
<b>Dissertations, Dr. Holmes's,</b>	420
<b>D'Ivernois, Sir F., on centenarians,</b>	79
<b>Divers, power of, to remain under water,</b>	30
<b>Doane, A. S., edition of Bayle,</b>	15
<b>Döring, Dr., case of suppression of urine for twelve days,</b>	194
<b>Donné, M., animalcules in purulent discharges,</b>	8
<b>Dorsey, Dr. Robt. E., of the University of Maryland,</b>	174
<b>Dowson, Dr., on the study of medicine,</b>	196
<b>Dropsical effusion, great,</b>	94
<b>Dropsy, broomseed in,</b>	38
— Osborne on, . . . . .	282
— vincetoxici radix in, . . . . .	286
<b>Dubois, M., death of,</b>	159
<b>Ducatel, Prof., his resignation,</b>	55
<b>Dudley, Dr., his success in lithotomy,</b>	284
— use of compression, . . . . .	126
— successful cases of lithotomy, . . . . .	89
<b>Duhamel, Mr., on the consolidation of copaiba,</b>	60
<b>Dunbar, Dr., Prof. in the Washington Medical College, Baltimore,</b>	231
<b>Dunglison, Dr., his address,</b>	53
— therapeutics, review of, . . . . .	199
— medical student, . . . . .	250
<b>Duparcue on the uterus, translated by Warrington,</b>	32
<b>Dupuytren, Prof., use of tar water in catarrus vesice,</b>	39
<b>Dyscrasy, case of, by the editor,</b>	22
<b>Dysentrey, M'Phail on,</b>	412
<b>Dysmenorrhœa,</b>	315
<b>Dyspepsia, nux vomica in,</b>	124
— strychnine in, . . . . .	124
<b>Ear, diseases of the, Kramer on the,</b>	438
<b>Eberle, Dr., his new medical journal,</b>	153
— appointed to Transylvania Medical School, . . . . .	197
— death of, . . . . .	422
<b>Eclectism in medicine, advantages of,</b>	122
<b>Editor's case of dyscrasy,</b>	22
— note on malaria, . . . . .	98
— case of polypiform concretion in the heart, . . . . .	125
— case of extrophy of the bladder, . . . . .	137
— on the power of procreation after castration, . . . . .	146
— case of rigidity of muscles of the face, . . . . .	155
— on putrid animal exhalations, . . . . .	161
— vulgar errors in medicine, . . . . .	177, 217, 261, 275, 381
— note on meteorology, . . . . .	191
— on the still-born, . . . . .	203
— dedication of Dieffenbach's <i>Zeitschrift</i> , . . . . .	216
— letter to, from Dr. Oppenheim, of Hamburg, . . . . .	216
— on internal refrigerants, . . . . .	217
— on the cooling regimen, . . . . .	261
<b>Education, medical,</b>	48
— physical, Caldwell on, . . . . .	173
— in Berlin, . . . . .	241
<b>Electrical infant,</b>	271
<b>Electro-puncture in paralysis,</b>	265
<b>Emphysema from bursting the lung,</b>	344
<b>Encyclographie des Sciences Médicales, error in the,</b>	157
<b>Epididymitis, blennorrhagic,</b>	297
<b>Epilepsy, ammonia in,</b>	57
<b>Ergot, power of,</b>	329
— see <i>Secale Cornutum</i> , . . . . .	329
<b>Erysipelas curing phthisis,</b>	375
<b>Ethiopia, acephalous people in,</b>	57
<b>Expectoration, fetid, case of,</b>	121, 393
— physical and chemical characters of, . . . . .	290
<b>Exploration, direct, Dr. Holmes on,</b>	421
<b>Extrophy of the bladder, case of,</b>	137, 147
<b>Eye, capillaries of the,</b>	186
— diseases of the, Dr. Littell on the, . . . . .	421
<b>Farr, Mr., on the probability of death and recovery in Asiatic cholera,</b>	467
<b>Fearn, Dr. Thos., on large doses of the sulphate of quinine,</b>	109
<b>Fever, typhus,</b>	10
— typhoid, . . . . .	10, 192
— cold stage of, bleeding in, . . . . .	29
— remittent, of the southwest, . . . . .	220
— intermittent, M'Phail on, . . . . .	236
— Clutterbuck on, . . . . .	341
<b>Fingerhuth, Dr., on vicarious menstruation,</b>	144
<b>Finley, Dr., medical professor in the University of Maryland,</b>	174
<b>Fisher, Dr. W. R., prof. of chemistry in the University of Maryland,</b>	198
— introductory lecture, . . . . .	372

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
438	Fisher on the detection of arsenic, . . . . .	421
153	Fletcher, Dr., physiology, . . . . .	75, 230
197	Flint, Dr. J. B., prof. in the Louisville	
422	Medical School, . . . . .	231
122	Fœtus in utero, can it respire, . . . . .	263
22	— self-evolution of the, . . . . .	374
98	Foot presentations, ratio of, . . . . .	64
125	Forbes, Dr. Jas. D., experiments on	
137	the weight, &c. of eight hundred	
146	persons, . . . . .	74
155	Fore-arm, bones of the, undescribed	
161	displacement of the, . . . . .	415
381	Fracture of the skull, with depression, . . . . .	207
191	Fricke, Dr., on compression in orchitis, . . . . .	126
203	Friction in cases of sprains, . . . . .	278
216	— with croton oil in hoarseness, . . . . .	286
217	Furnari, Dr., on the employment of	
261	carbonic acid gas in medicine, . . . . .	415
48	Gaedeckens on the physiology and	
73	pathology of the facial nerve, . . . . .	154
241	Gardner, Mr., on an undescribed dis-	
271	placement of the bones of the fore-	
29	arm, . . . . .	415
57	Gastralgia, . . . . .	276
57	— nux vomica in, . . . . .	162
29	Geddings, Prof., his removal to Charles-	
75	ton, . . . . .	14
57	Georgia, Medical College of, . . . . .	158
93	Gerhard, Dr., on typhus and typhoid	
90	fevers, . . . . .	10
21	— lectures on clinical medicine, . . . . .	12
17	Gibson, Prof., case of Cæsarean section, . . . . .	438
36	Gimon, M., on the treatment of inter-	
21	mittents by iron, . . . . .	281
7	Glossopharyngeal nerve, on the, . . . . .	293
9	Gluge, Dr. G., on the influenza, . . . . .	59
2	Goddard's plates of the nerves, . . . . .	15
9	Gonorrhœa of females, solid nitrate of	
0	silver in the, . . . . .	206
2	— proto-iodide of iron in, . . . . .	211
9	— of females, nitrate of silver	
6	in, . . . . .	344
1	— see <i>Blennorrhœa</i> , . . . . .	
7	Graduates of Jefferson Medical College,	
9	— of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	13, 439
0	— of the Jefferson Medical Col-	
2	lege, address to the, . . . . .	33
9	— of New York, . . . . .	52
6	— of the Philadelphia College	
1	of Pharmacy, . . . . .	60
7	— of the Univ. of Virginia, . . . . .	95
9	— of the Med. College of South	
0	Carolina, address to the, . . . . .	174
2	— of Berkshire Med. Institute, . . . . .	230
9	Graham, Dr., prof. of chemistry in	
6	University College, . . . . .	359
1	Gravel, solution of, . . . . .	253
7	Graves, Dr., clinical lectures, . . . . .	172
9	— treatment of cholera, . . . . .	342
0	Green, Dr., on diseases of the skin, . . . . .	338
2	Green, Prof. J., chemical diagrams, . . . . .	358
9	Griffith, Dr. Robt. E., prof. of medicine	
6	in the Univ. of Virginia, . . . . .	171
1		214
7	Griffith, Dr. Robt. E., introductory	
9	lecture, . . . . .	309
0	Grillo, M., case of ossification of the	
2	vitreous humour, . . . . .	407
9	Grippe, Broussais on the, . . . . .	209
6	— influence of seasons on the, . . . . .	326
1	— see <i>Influenza</i> , . . . . .	
7	Grossheim, Dr., case of cutaneous	
9	eruption caused by copaiba, . . . . .	343
0	Guillou, A., gelatinous capsules, . . . . .	84
2	— case of enormous fibrous	
9	tumour, . . . . .	285
6	Gun-shot wounds, in forensic medicine, . . . . .	111
1	Guthrie, Mr., on St. John Long's	
7	liniment, . . . . .	9
9	Guy's Hospital Reports, . . . . .	282, 323
0	Haase, Prof., obstetrical statistics, . . . . .	143
2	Hall, Dr. M., practice of physic, . . . . .	248
9	— on spasmodic tic, . . . . .	18
6	Hare, Mr., on curvature of the spine, . . . . .	316
1	Harris, Dr. T., case of removal of part	
7	of the tongue, . . . . .	129
9	— on deaths from ampu-	
0	tation, . . . . .	47
2	Harrison, J. P., his oration, . . . . .	16
9	Hartmann's general therapeutics, . . . . .	77
6	Hatfield, Dr., case of snake in the	
1	stomach, . . . . .	12
7	Hayward, Prof., on diseases of the	
9	knee-joint, . . . . .	170
0	Headache, cured by leeches to the	
2	Schneiderian membrane, . . . . .	212
9	Health, preservation of, . . . . .	308
6	Heart, polypiform concretion in the,	
1	— motions and sounds of the, . . . . .	125, 266
7	— influence of the mind on the, . . . . .	289, 316, 377
9	— diseases of the, Wardrop on, . . . . .	316
0	Hebert, Mr., his air-pump bath, . . . . .	324
2	Height of eight hundred individuals,	
9	experiments on the, . . . . .	363
6	— cure of, by acupuncturation, . . . . .	74
1	— final report on, . . . . .	395
7	Henzel on treating burns by nitrate	
9	of silver, . . . . .	425
0	Hernia, humeralis, . . . . .	73
2	— cure of, by acupuncturation, . . . . .	307
9	— final report on, . . . . .	391
6	Hersfeld on treating burns by nitrate	
1	of silver, . . . . .	93
7	Higgason, Dr. J., on bleeding in the	
9	cold stage of fever, . . . . .	29
0	Hirsch on anaplastic surgery, . . . . .	28
2	Hirtz, M., clinical researches on	
9	phthisis, . . . . .	148
6	Hoarseness, friction with croton oil in, . . . . .	286
1	Hodgkin, Dr., morbid anatomy of	
7	serous membranes, . . . . .	310
9	Hoffman, Mr. D., on the medical pro-	
0	fession, . . . . .	248
2	Holland, Dr., influence of the mind on	
9	the heart, . . . . .	316
6	— on the cause of death	
1	from a blow on the	
7	stomach, . . . . .	292

PAGE	PAGE
Holmes, Dr., prize dissertations, . . . . .	420
Homeopathy in Paris, . . . . .	300
Horner, Dr., on Lithotomy, . . . . .	325
Houlton, Mr., substitute for the liquor opii sedativus, . . . . .	343
Howard, Dr. H., prof. in the University of Maryland, . . . . .	156
Huseland, necrology of, . . . . .	35
Hughes, Dr. E., demonstrator of anatomy in the Univ. of Maryland. . . . .	198
Huss, Dr. M., on nux vomica in gastralgia, . . . . .	162
Hydrocele, puncturation in, . . . . .	61
— iodine injections in, . . . . .	138, 263
Hydrophobia, prevention of, . . . . .	167
— suggested remedy for, . . . . .	226
Hymen and nymphæ, adhesion of the, . . . . .	420
Hysteralgia, . . . . .	277
Ichthyophagous tribes, . . . . .	99
Ignorance and malpraxis, alleged, . . . . .	347
Ileus, treatment of, with belladonna oysters, . . . . .	279
Infanticide proved on an infant that had not respiration, . . . . .	313
Inflammation, local, blisters in, . . . . .	100
Influenza, on the, . . . . .	59
— Lobelia in, . . . . .	112
— at Hamburg, . . . . .	170
— Broussais on, . . . . .	209
— Dr. Black on, . . . . .	315
— see <i>Grippe</i> . . . . .	
Insane asylums, reports of, . . . . .	40
Insane, see <i>Lunatic</i> . . . . .	
Insanity, case of, . . . . .	240
— Prichard on, . . . . .	311
Insurance on lives, . . . . .	197
Intermittent, phloridzine in, . . . . .	14, 147
— of the southwest, . . . . .	236
— cured by large doses of subcarbonate of iron, . . . . .	281
— of New England, Dr. Holmes on the, . . . . .	421
Introductory Lecture of Prof. Griffith, . . . . .	309
— of Prof. Aikin, . . . . .	340
— of Prof. Jackson, . . . . .	369
— of Prof. Fisher, . . . . .	372
— of Prof. Cross, . . . . .	390
— of Prof. Cabell, . . . . .	401
Inunction, mercurial, antiphlogistic, . . . . .	361
Inversion of the uterus, . . . . .	430
Iodine injections in hydrocele, . . . . .	138, 263
Ioduret of sulphur in tinea capitis, . . . . .	375
Iritis, treatment of, by mercury. . . . .	280
Iron, proto-iodide of, in syphilis, . . . . .	211
— subcarbonate of, in intermittents, . . . . .	281
Issue paper, . . . . .	375
Itch, agency of the acarus in, . . . . .	55
Jackson, Prof. S., statistics of cholera, . . . . .	165
— introductory lecture, . . . . .	369
Jagielski, Dr., on the treatment of amaurosis by caustic, . . . . .	311
Jaw, lower, resection of the, . . . . .	271
Jefferson Medical College, address to the graduates of, . . . . .	52
— — — — — graduates of, . . . . .	13, 439
— — — — — number of students in, . . . . .	215
Jeffrey's respirator, . . . . .	35
Jenyns, Mr., on a species of limax found in the human intestines, . . . . .	317
Jobert, M., on treating stricture by bougies covered with alum, . . . . .	69
Johnson, Dr. James, the railroad steamer, . . . . .	
— Mr. H. J., case of disease of kidney, referred to bladder, . . . . .	81
Journal, Medical and Surgical, of Boston, . . . . .	272
— of Medicine, Transylvania, . . . . .	94
— Western Medical, by Dr. Eberle, &c. . . . .	153
Keratoplastice, . . . . .	47, 398
Keate, Mr. Robt., on puncturation in hydrocele, . . . . .	63
Keul, Dr. W., case of prolapsus ani and prolapsus uteri occurring together, . . . . .	284
Kidney, Bright's disease of the, . . . . .	54
— disease of, referred to the bladder, . . . . .	81
King, Dr., on purpura, . . . . .	196
— Mr. T., on puncturation in hydrocele, . . . . .	61
Kissam, Dr. R. S., case of removal of an ovarian tumour, . . . . .	409
Kleeman, Dr., on the radix vincetoxicin in dropsy, . . . . .	286
Knee-joint, disease of the, . . . . .	170
Knowles, Mr., case of successful Cesarean operation, . . . . .	70
Kock on the asphyxia of infants, . . . . .	86
Kramer on diseases of the ear, . . . . .	438
Kreosote, see <i>Creosote</i> . . . . .	
Labat, M., case of asphyxia by strangulation, . . . . .	305
Laceration during labour, how to prevent, . . . . .	139
Lados, M., case of respiration of the fetus in utero, . . . . .	264
Langguth, Dr., case of adventitious erysipelas curing phthisis, . . . . .	375
Larynx and trachea, diseases of the, . . . . .	248
Lassaigne, M., on cholesterine in pns, . . . . .	27
Lauth, Prof., death of, . . . . .	215
Lawrie, J. Adair, on dislocation of the thumb, . . . . .	355
Lead in orange flower water, . . . . .	78
Leeches, experiments on, to make them take repeatedly, . . . . .	320
— to schneiderian membrane in headache, ophthalmia, &c. . . . .	212
Leech trade, . . . . .	78
Lee, Dr. A., edit. of Sir A. Cooper's surgery, . . . . .	93
Lefevre, Dr., on the power of divers to remain under water, . . . . .	30

PAGE	PAGE
Leonardon, M., on typhoid fever, . . . . .	192
Lepelletier on tartarised antimony in pneumonia, &c., . . . . .	77
Ley, Dr. H., death of, . . . . .	55
Library and Intelligencer, American, . . . . .	322
Lilburn, Mr. Geo. S., on emphysema from bursting of the lung, . . . . .	344
Limax, species of, found in the human intestines, . . . . .	317
Liquor opii sedativus, substitute for the, . . . . .	343
Lisfranc, on the bites of rabid animals, 192	
— on bleeding, . . . . .	23
— treats amaurosis by caustic to the cornea, . . . . .	182
Liston, Mr., elements of surgery, . . . . .	310
— removal of part of the thyroid, . . . . .	83
— operation for nevus, . . . . .	123
— practical surgery, . . . . .	403
Literary men, disorders of, . . . . .	115
Lithotomy, Dr. Dudley's success in, . . . . .	284
— ratio of successful cases of, . . . . .	320
— successful cases of, . . . . .	89
Lithotripsy, case of, . . . . .	159
— Randolph, Smith, and Hor- ner on, . . . . .	325
— successful cases of, . . . . .	135
Lithotriptic instruments, . . . . .	327
Littell, Dr., on the diseases of the eye, 421	
Liver, excision of a portion of the, by a wound, . . . . .	191
Lizars, M., ligature of the arteria in- nominata, . . . . .	198
Lobelia in influenza, . . . . .	112
Locke, Dr. J., appointed professor in the Louisville Medical School, . . . . .	231
Louis, M., method of observing, . . . . .	198
— on fever, Bowditch's edition of, 213	
— on phthisis, " " ib.	
— directions for the study of phthisis in different climates, 300	
Louisville Medical Institute, . . . . .	55, 438
Lungs, diseases of the, Wetherhead on, 149	
Lunatic Hospital of Massachusetts, report of the, . . . . .	306
Lunatic, see <i>Insane</i> , . . . . .	
Luzzato, Dr. D., case of absorption of cataract after ophthalmia, . . . . .	69
Lynn, Mr., death of, . . . . .	328
McClellan, Prof. G., case of malformation of septum narium, . . . . .	338
Mackintosh, Dr., on dysmenorrhœa, . . . . .	315
— on the diseases of stone- cutters, . . . . .	316
— on the morbid anatomy of cholera, . . . . .	ib.
— death of, . . . . .	376
MacLure, Mr. on belladonna as a pre- servative against scarlatina, . . . . .	386
McMeal, Dr. D., report of a case of polypiform concretion in the heart, 125	
McNaughton's address, . . . . .	48
McPhail, Dr., on medical topography, 187	
McPhail on the diseases of the south- west of the United States, . . . . .	201, 220, 236, 258, 276, 317, 332, 363, 412
— on remittent fever, . . . . .	220
— on intermittent fever, . . . . .	236
— on intermittent neuralgia, . . . . .	258, 276, 317
— on gastralgia, . . . . .	276
— on hysteralgia, . . . . .	277
— on pneumonalgia, . . . . .	317
— on intermittent urticaria, . . . . .	332
— on medical topography, . . . . .	363
— on affections of the spleen, ib.	
— on dysentery, . . . . .	412
Madden, Dr., on the connection be- tween nerves and muscles, . . . . .	316
Magendie on the nutritive powers of different vegetables, . . . . .	426
Magill, Prof., his ill health and death, 135	
Maignien, Dr., on the treatment of sprains by friction, . . . . .	278
Maladie de Bright, . . . . .	54
Malaria, . . . . .	161, 165
— note on, by the editor, . . . . .	98
Malarious regions, bad effects of night air in, . . . . .	165
Malgaigne, M., treatment of blennor- rheœa by tents, . . . . .	432
Mamma, supernumerary, in a man, . . . . .	367
Man, Quetelet on, . . . . .	195
Mania à potu, pathological appear- ances in, . . . . .	430
Mankiewicz on the self-evolution of the fetus, . . . . .	374
Marable, Dr. J. H., case of absorp- tion of bone, . . . . .	27
Marchand, M., on dermatolysis, . . . . .	321
Martinet on ammonia in epilepsy, . . . . .	37
Mathysen, M., on phloridizine in in- termittents, . . . . .	147
Maugeis, case of fracture of the skull, with depression, . . . . .	207
May, Dr. John F., Professor in the University of Maryland, . . . . .	231
Mayo, Mr., rigidity of the muscles of the face, . . . . .	155
Meuse, Dr., on the dangers of vege- table putrefaction, . . . . .	97
— bad effects of night air in ma- larious regions, . . . . .	165
— on the stings and bites of insects, . . . . .	183
— on paraplegia and hydro- phobia, . . . . .	226
— on Sir James Murray's air- pump bath, . . . . .	363
Medical and Surgical Association, provincial, . . . . .	157
— — — transactions of the, . . . . .	270
— — — College of Georgia, . . . . .	158
— — — of South Carolina, address to the gra- duates of, . . . . .	230

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>Medical College, (Washington) Bal-</b>		<b>Menstrual blood,</b>	174
timore, . . . . .	231	<b>Menstruation, vicarious,</b>	144
— — — of Ohio, . . . . .	392	<b>Mercurial inunction, antiphlogistic,</b>	361
— — — Jefferson, graduates		<b>Mercury, in cases of iritis,</b>	280
of, . . . . .	13, 439	<b>Mercy, Dr., case of albinism,</b>	225
— — — education in Berlin, . . . . .	241	<b>Meredith, Mr., minute on the late Dr.</b>	
— — — essays, Scaley's, . . . . .	268	<b>Physick,</b>	400
— — — Examiner, noticed, . . . . .	371, 343	<b>Meteorology, note on,</b>	191
— — — faculty of the New York		<b>Michaelis, Dr. G. A., on partus serotinus</b>	
University, . . . . .	312	epidemicus,	296
— — — Institutions, government of, . . . . .	35	<b>Midwifery, Meigs's,</b>	405
— — — profession, . . . . .	248	<b>Miescher on the formation, &amp;c. of bone,</b>	114
— — — School of Louisville, . . . . .	55	<b>Miller, Dr. H., Prof. in the Louisville</b>	
— — — — — New York city, gradu-		Medical School,	231
— — — — — ates of, . . . . .	61	<b>Mind on the heart, influence of the,</b>	316
— — — — — of Transylvania Uni-		— — — seat of the,	54
versity, 55, 94, 197, 407, 438		<b>Miner, Dr. T., address before the medi-</b>	
— — — — — of the University of		cal society of Connecticut,	116
— — — — — Maryland, . . . . .	134	<b>Mitchell, Dr. Thomas D., appointed to</b>	
— — — — — of South Carolina, . . . . .	159	Transylvania Medical School,	197
— — — — — of New York, . . . . .	175	<b>Mitscherlich's chemistry,</b>	405
— — — — — of Louisville, profes-		<b>Monstrosity, case of,</b>	342
sor in the, . . . . .	231	<b>Montgomery, Dr., on the signs of</b>	
— — — — — of Harvard University, . . . . .	254	pregnancy,	229
— — — — — of New York city, ib.		— — — on the bluish colour of	
— — — — — of Philadelphia, . . . . .	255, 267	the vagina as a sign	
— — — — — of the University of		of pregnancy,	235
Vincennes, . . . . .	272	<b>Moore, Mr., on the rotation of medi-</b>	
— — — — — of Baltimore, . . . . .	287	cines,	5
— — — — — of Berkshire, gradu-		<b>Morbus Brightii,</b>	54
— — — — — ates of the, . . . . .	359	<b>Morgan, Mr., first principles of surgery,</b>	281
— — — — — of Western District		<b>Morison's pills, trial respecting,</b>	52
of New York, . . . . .	392	— — — death from,	158
— — — — — section of the British Asso-		<b>Mortality and diseases of armies,</b>	127
ciation, . . . . .	289, 315	<b>Morton, Dr. S. G., on consumption,</b>	51
— — — — — service of the army, . . . . .	197	— — — crania Americana,	403
— — — — — societies, meetings of various,		<b>Most, Dr. G. F., statistics of cholera,</b>	163
135, 198		<b>Mott, Prof., ligature of iliac artery,</b>	102
<b>Society of New Haven Ct.,</b>		<b>Müller, M., case of tenia expelled</b>	
report against quackery, . . . . .	91	from a new-born child,	438
<b>Society of Connecticut, Dr.</b>		<b>Murat, M., death of,</b>	255
Miner's address before the, . . . . .	116	<b>Murray, Sir J., on crystalline deposits</b>	
<b>Society of New York, trans-</b>		in diseases of the	
actions of the, . . . . .	195	nervous system,	315
staff of the army of the U. S., . . . . .	273	— — — on an air-pump bath,	316
topography, 187, 201, 220, 236,		— — — on the use of the air-	
258, 276, 307, 352, 363, 413		pump in diseases,	363
<b>Medicine, theory and practice of,</b>		<b>Muscles and nerves, connection be-</b>	
Stokes on the, . . . . .	16	between the,	316
in the United States, De la		<b>Mutter, Dr., case of deformity of the</b>	
Sagra's notice of, . . . . .	32	mouth,	283
botanical history of, . . . . .	168	<b>Nævus, operation for,</b>	123
system of, by Puchelt, . . . . .	173	<b>Nagele on deformity of the pelvis,</b>	79
study of, Dowson on the, . . . . .	196	— — — on malformation of the pelvis,	142
vulgar errors in, 177, 217, 281,		<b>Necrology, Hufeland,</b>	35
275, 331		— Dr. H. Ley,	55
study of, aids to the, . . . . .	250	— Dr. Turner,	56
— — — — — objects of, . . . . .	251	— Dr. G. M. Bushe,	95
<b>Medicines, rotation of,</b>		— Prof. Magill,	135
5		— M. Dubois,	159
<b>Medico-Chirurg. Transactions, vol. xx.</b>	282	— M. Desgenettes,	175
<b>Meige, Dr. C. D., midwifery,</b>		— Dr. W. Cummin,	215
405		— Prof. Lauth,	215
<b>Melcombe, Dr., on nux vomica in dys-</b>		— Dr. Rasori,	215
pepsia, . . . . .	124		
<b>Mellor, Mr., on nux vomica in dys-</b>			
pepsia, . . . . .	124		

PAGE		PAGE
255	Pearson, Dr. R., on broomseed in	
328	dropsy, . . . . .	38
328	Pelvis, deformity of the, . . . . .	79
376	— mal-formation of, . . . . .	142
360	Pennsylvania hospital, report of the, . . . . .	140
422	Percussion, . . . . .	132
439	Perry, Dr., on typhus and typhoid fevers, . . . . .	10
368	Pessary, Sharpless on the, . . . . .	402
299	Peter, Dr. R., appointed editor of the Transylvania Journal, . . . . .	94
154	Petrequin, M., case of intra-abdominal testes, . . . . .	239
15	— supernumerary mamma in a man, . . . . .	367
316	Pfeil, Dr., on the adhesion of the nymphæ and hymen, . . . . .	420
16	Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of, . . . . .	
52	graduates of the, . . . . .	95
315	Phloridzine in intermittents, . . . . .	14, 147
421	— preparation of, . . . . .	314
317	Phrenology, . . . . .	158
426	— Sewall on, . . . . .	76
438	Phthisis, see <i>Consumption</i> .	
115	— clinical researches on, . . . . .	148
17	— cured by adventitious erysipelas, . . . . .	375
82	— directions for the study of indifferent climates, . . . . .	300
312	— pulmonalis, . . . . .	383
280	Physic, fallacy of, . . . . .	307
316	Physicians, number of in Connecticut, . . . . .	158
165	Physick, Dr., death of, . . . . .	360
426	— Caldwell's eulogium on, . . . . .	422
124	— minute respecting, . . . . .	400
162	Physiological society, . . . . .	287
420	Physiology, Combe's, . . . . .	50
198	— Fletcher's, . . . . .	75, 230
142	Pills, Brandreth's, . . . . .	286
271	Pneumogastric nerve, on the, . . . . .	293
240	Pneumonalgia, . . . . .	317
216	Pneumonia, tartar emetic in, . . . . .	77
212	Poisoning, suicide by, . . . . .	85
426	Polypiform concretion in the heart, . . . . .	
78	case of, . . . . .	266
73	Potability of water from zinc roofs, . . . . .	374
126	Practice of physic, Dr. M. Hell's, . . . . .	248
282	Pregnancy, influence of on tubercles, . . . . .	65
407	— new sign of, . . . . .	235
434	— signs of, . . . . .	229
409	Prichard, Dr., on insanity, . . . . .	311
147	Procreation after castration, . . . . .	146, 244
265	Prolapsus ani, Annan's mode of treating, . . . . .	71
226	— — — — and prolapsus uteri occurring together, . . . . .	284
251	Puchelt, system of medicine, . . . . .	173
296	Purgatives, necessary when food is not taken, . . . . .	332
196	Purpura, Dr. King on, . . . . .	196
27	Pus, cholesterine in, . . . . .	27
161	Putrid animal exhalations, . . . . .	161
341	Pyrexia, Clutterbuck on, . . . . .	341
90	Quacks, patronage of, . . . . .	

	PAGE		PAGE
Quackery, punishment of in France, report of New Haven Society against, . . . . .	111	Santa Cruz, climate of, . . . . .	212
Quain's anatomical plates, . . . . .	15	Sauer, Dr., on friction with croton oil in hoarseness, . . . . .	286
Queen v. Flint L. Keyes, case of, . . . . .	347	Scarlatina, belladonna a preservative against, . . . . .	345, 386
Quetelet on man, . . . . .	195	Schlegel, Dr., statistics of suicide, . . . . .	174
Quinine, sulphate of, huge doses of the, . . . . .	109	Scirrhous of the uterus, . . . . .	87
— taste of, . . . . .	255	Sealey's medical essays, . . . . .	268
— tannate of, . . . . .	270	Seasons, influence of, on the gripe, . . . . .	326
Rabid animals, bites of, . . . . .	192	Secale cornutum, injurious effects of, on the fetus, . . . . .	211
Races of man, Broc on the, . . . . .	150	— — — — — see Ergot,	
Raciborski on auscultation, &c., . . . . .	132	Secretions, animal, composition of the, . . . . .	316
Radford, Mr., on inversion of the uterus, . . . . .	430	Self-evolution of the fetus, . . . . .	374
Radius, Dr. J., on the influenza, . . . . .	59	Septum narium, malformation of, . . . . .	338
Railroad steamer, . . . . .	329	Serous membranes, morbid anatomy of the, . . . . .	310
Randolph, Dr., cases of lithotripsy, . . . . .	135	Serre, M., on the treatment of amaurosis, by caustic to the cornea, . . . . .	182
— — — — — on lithotripsy, . . . . .	325	Sewall, Dr., examination of phrenology, . . . . .	76
Rasori, Dr., death of, . . . . .	215	Sexual diseases in females, . . . . .	343
Rattier, M. J. J. L., on M. Ricord's practice, . . . . .	211	Sharpless, Dr., on the pessary, . . . . .	402
Rectum, Bushe on the diseases of the, . . . . .	130	Sherwin, Mr., on destroying the bitter taste of the sulphate of quinine, . . . . .	255
Refrigerants, internal, errors regarding, . . . . .	217	Signatures, doctrine of, . . . . .	177
Regimen, cooling, . . . . .	261	Silver, nitrate of, in burns, . . . . .	93
Reid, Dr. J., on bleeding in cases of engorgement of the heart, . . . . .	30	— — — — — to the cornea, in amaurosis, . . . . .	182
— — — — — on the glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerve, . . . . .	293	— — — — — in some cutaneous diseases, . . . . .	336
Remedies, frequent changes of, . . . . .	331	— — — — — in the gonorrhœa of females, . . . . .	206, 344
Remittent fever of the southwest, . . . . .	220	Skin, diseases of the, . . . . .	358
Resection of the lower jaw, . . . . .	271	Skull, fracture of the, with depression, . . . . .	207
Respiration of the fetus in utero, . . . . .	263	Smith, Dr. A. G., prof. in the Medical School of New York city, . . . . .	175
Respirator, Jeffrey's, . . . . .	35	Smith, Prof. N. R., his resignation, . . . . .	94
Retzius, Prof., on menstrual blood, . . . . .	174	— — — — — successful cases of lithotripsy, . . . . .	135
Review, British and Foreign Medical, . . . . .	154	— — — — — on lithotripsy, . . . . .	325
Reynolds, Dr. E., lecturer on Anat. Medical School of Harvard University, . . . . .	254	Smith, Sir F., on the use of creosote, . . . . .	229
Rheumatism, tartar emetic in, . . . . .	77	Snake in the stomach, case of, . . . . .	12
Rhinoplastice, case of, . . . . .	29, 327	Societies, medical, meeting of, . . . . .	198
Richardson, Dr., on the frequency of the tricocephalus dispar in the alimentary canal, . . . . .	307	Society, New York Medical, premium by the, . . . . .	31
Ricord, M., on blennorrhagic epididymitis, . . . . .	297	— — — — — Medical and Surgical Benevolent, . . . . .	157
— — — — — on the treatment of blennorrhœa by tents, . . . . .	422	— — — — — physiological, . . . . .	287
— — — — — uses the proto-iodide of iron in syphilis, &c., . . . . .	211	South, Mr., on the bones, . . . . .	50
Rigidity of muscles of the face, . . . . .	155	Spinal accessory nerve, on the, . . . . .	293
Ritgen, Dr. F. A., on scarification of the vagina to prevent laceration, . . . . .	139	Spine, curvature of the, . . . . .	316
Robertson, Dr. J. A., comparative view of operations for cataract, . . . . .	228	Spleen, affections of the, . . . . .	363
Roby, Dr. Jos., appointed lecturer on anatomy and surgery in Bowdoin College, . . . . .	287	Sprains treated by friction, . . . . .	278
Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, memoirs of the, . . . . .	51	Springs, gray sulphur, of Virginia, . . . . .	199
Ryland, Mr., on diseases of the larynx and trachea, . . . . .	248	Squire, Mr., on lead in orange-flower water, . . . . .	78
St. John Long, liniment of, . . . . .	9	Staequez, Dr., case of monstrosity, . . . . .	342
		Statistics relating to the rotation of medicines, . . . . .	5
		— — — — — medical, of New Orleans, . . . . .	82
		— — — — — of the Cœsarean section, . . . . .	123
		— — — — — obstetrical, German, . . . . .	142
		— — — — — of legitimate and illegitimate children in France, . . . . .	156
		— — — — — of cholera, . . . . .	163

PAGE	PAGE
Statistics of suicide, — of the deaf and dumb, — of sexual diseases and cancer in females,	174 181 343
Stevens, Dr. A. H., prof. of clinical surgery in the Med. School of New York, — resigns his chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. Y.,	25 120
Still-born, on the,	203, 252
Stings and bites of insects,	183
Stokes, Dr., lectures on the theory and practice of physic, — on diseases of the chest,	16 230
Stomach, blow on the, as a cause of death,	292
Stonecutters, diseases of the,	316
Stout, Dr., on cataract,	195
Stramonium in neuralgia faciei,	203
Strasserger, Dr., recurrence of cata-menia in old age,	374
Strength of eight hundred individuals, experiments on the,	74
Stricture treated by bougies covered with alum,	69
Strychnine in dyspepsia, — error respecting,	124 272
Sudamina, on,	395
Sugar, use of, in dyscrasy,	23
Suicide by poisoning, — in England and France, — statistics of, — causes of,	85 105 174 286
Sulphur springs, gray, of Virginia,	199
Surgery, anaplastic, — cyclopædia of, — principles and practice of, by Sir A. Cooper,	28 55, 152, 325 93
— first principles of, — elements of, Liston's, — practical, Liston's,	281 310 401
Swan, Mr., comparative anatomy of the nervous system,	52
Symond, Dr., on the objects of medical study,	257
Syphilis, proto-iodide of iron in, — incubation of, — see Venereal,	211 411
Tenias expelled from a new-born child,	438
Tanchon, M., statistics of sexual diseases, &c.,	343
Tannate of quinine and cinchonine,	270
Tannin, use of,	257
Tar water injections in catarrhus vesicæ,	311
Taveau, M., on a cement for carious teeth,	225
Taylor, Mr. H. S., on the solid nitrate of silver in the gonorrhœa of females,	344
Teeth, carious, cement for,	255
Tendo achillis, section of the, — — — division of, in club-foot,	233 418
Tents, treatment of blennorrhœa by,	432
Testes, detention of the, in the abdomen,	239
Tetanus, tobacco in,	231
Therapeutics, general, Hartmann's,	77
Thibault, M., on the cholera at Naples,	407
Thomas, Mr., case of extraction of a foreign body from the bladder,	200
Thomé, M., on transplanting the cornea,	47
Thompsonian system, history of the,	168
Thompson, Dr. R. D., on the chemistry of the digestive organs,	155
Thumb, dislocation of the,	355
Thyroid, removal of part of the,	83
Tic, spasmodic cases of,	18
Tiedemann on the brain of the negro,	368
Tinea capitis, ioduret of sulphur in,	375
Tobacco in tetanus,	231
Tongue, removal of part of the,	129
Topography, medical,	187, 201, 220, 236, 258, 276, 317, 332
Tournal, M., experiments on leeches to adapt them for repeated use,	363, 412 320
Transactions of the Medical and Surgical Association,	270
— medico-chirurgical,	282
— of the Maryland Academy of Science,	421
Transylvania Medical School,	55
— Journal of Medicine,	94
— Medical School and Professor Caldwell,	94
Travers, Mr., on pucturation in hydrocele, — case of removal of the clavicle with a tumour on the bone,	63 382
Tubercles, influence of pregnancy on,	65
Tuckerman, Dr., on the climate of Santa Cruz,	212
Tumour, enormous fibrous, — ovarian, removal of an,	285 409
— of the brain,	109
Tumours, Warren on,	152
Turner, Dr., death of,	56
Turpentine, spirit of, effect of on certain salts,	7
Typhoid fever, — — — with slight affection of the digestive tube,	10, 192 106
Typhus fever,	10
Ulsamer, Prof., on foot presentations,	64
University of Maryland,	134, 156, 174, 298, 231
— — — litigation concerning,	253
University of Pennsylvania, graduates of the,	33
— — — number of students in the,	438
University of Virginia, graduates of the,	214 174

PAGE	PAGE
University College, London, . . . . .	253
Urethra, stricture of the, treated by bougies covered with alum, . . . . .	69
Urine, diminished secretion of, . . . . .	231
— suppression of, for twelve days, . . . . .	194
Urticaria, intermittent, . . . . .	332
Uterus, Duparque on the, . . . . .	32
— inversion of the, . . . . .	430
— scirrhus and cancer of the, . . . . .	87
— neck of the, in the young female, . . . . .	103
Uwins, Dr., death of, . . . . .	328
Vagina, bluish colour of, a sign of pregnancy, . . . . .	235
— scarification of the, in labour, . . . . .	138
Vagitus uterinus, case of, . . . . .	88
Van Mons on phloridzine, . . . . .	14
Vanvalzah, R. F., case of polypiform concretion in the heart, . . . . .	266
Varicose veins, cure of, by acupuncturation, . . . . .	317
Vegetable putrefaction, danger from, . . . . .	97
— different, nutritive powers of, . . . . .	426
Velpeau on iodine injections in hydrocele, . . . . .	138, 263
Venereal, Colles on the, . . . . .	156
— infection, prevention of, . . . . .	185
— see <i>Syphilis</i> , . . . . .	
Vincetoxicici, radix, in dropsy, . . . . .	286
Virey on the calagirah of India, . . . . .	78
Vitreous humour, ossification of the, . . . . .	467
Vulgar errors in medicine, . . . . .	117, 217, 261, 275, 331
Wagner, Dr., treatment of ileus by belladonna cathartics, . . . . .	279
Wakefield, Mr. H., case in which seven half crowns were swallowed, . . . . .	228
Walker, Dr. John, on the application of leeches to Schneiderian membrane, . . . . .	212
Wallace, Dr. Wm., death of, . . . . .	439
Wardrop on blood-letting, . . . . .	16
— diseases of the heart, . . . . .	324
Warner, Prof., his resignation, . . . . .	79
Warren, Dr., on American crania, . . . . .	316
— on tumours, . . . . .	152
Warren, Dr. J. M., on anaplastic surgery, . . . . .	28
— case of rhinoplastice, . . . . .	29, 327
Warrington, Dr., his lectures on practical obstetrics, . . . . .	271
— on the power of procreating after castration, . . . . .	244
— oration before the Philadelphia Medical Society, . . . . .	391
— translation of Duparque, . . . . .	32
— — — — — of Bamalari, . . . . .	87
Water, Bedford, artificial, . . . . .	31
— from zinc roofs, potableness of, . . . . .	374
Weatherhead, Dr., on the lungs, . . . . .	149
Webster, Dr., address before the British Medical Association, . . . . .	252
Weight of eight hundred individuals, experiments on the, . . . . .	74
Wendelstadt, Dr. F., on stramonium in neuralgia faciei, . . . . .	203
Whipple, Mr., on the division of the tendo Achillis in club-foot, . . . . .	418
Whitridge, Dr., address to the graduates of the Medical College of South Carolina, . . . . .	230
Williams, Dr. Ch., on the motions and sounds of the heart, . . . . .	289, 382
Woman, who lived without eating, . . . . .	406
Woodward, Dr., report of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	306
Wound of abdomen, with excision of a portion of the liver, . . . . .	191
Wounds, gunshot, in forensic medicine, . . . . .	111
Yandell, Dr. L. P., professor in the Louisville Medical School, . . . . .	931

22  
16  
24  
79  
16  
32  
18  
7  
1  
4  
1  
2  
7  
1  
4  
9  
2  
4  
3  
8  
0  
2  
5  
6